

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 827.—VOL. XXIX.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1856.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## THE WESTERN POWERS AND NAPLES.

THE British Government, having no official organ, or any recognised means of making its voice heard during the Parliamentary recess, has spoken no word upon the Neapolitan question. The French Government, however, is not tongue-tied in a similar manner. By means of an article in the *Moniteur* it has at length broken silence, and proclaimed to the expectant nations of Europe the determination of Great Britain and France to break off diplomatic relations with the King of the Two Sicilies, and to send a combined squadron, not into the Bay of Naples, or within sight of the Neapolitan or Sicilian shores, as might have been expected, but to some secure anchorage, as yet unnamed, where the warships may be within hail of fugitive French or Englishmen in case of an outbreak of the Lazzaroni in behalf of their stanch friend, patron, and employer, King Bomba. The article in the *Moniteur* details the reasons which have rendered necessary this demonstration of the high displeasure of the Western Powers. As that article avowedly speaks in the name of the French Government, and as it may be supposed to speak also in behalf of that of England, it rises to the dignity of a diplomatic document, and requires a consideration not usually given to newspaper articles, however important.

We cannot say that a careful perusal of it inspires us with much admiration of its logic, or of its wisdom; or with much hope that it will produce any good effect, either upon the obstinate mind of the King of Naples, or upon the existing perturbations of Europe. The first paragraph informs the world that, as soon as peace was concluded, the first care of the "Paris Congress," that is to say, of all the Powers therein represented—viz., Great Britain, France, Turkey, Sardinia, Austria, Prussia, and Russia—"was to ensure its duration." With that object in view "the Plenipotentiaries examined into the elements of discord which existed in Europe." It does not appear, however, that they found any such elements where any one might have seen them who had chosen to look. They saw none in Germany, in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, all of them coerced or overshadowed by Russia. Neither did they find any in the heterogeneous and incoherent dominions of the Emperor of Austria. Ignoring these countries altogether, they specially turned their attention to the condition of Italy, Greece, and Belgium. But we do not discover from the document that the Paris Congress—desirous as it was of ensuring the duration of the newly-signed peace—acted in concert. In Belgium, which, of a certainty, needed neither advice nor interference, the Congress may have acted in its collective capacity. It was a question of the liberty of the press; and Russia and Austria were doubtless but too willing to unite themselves with France in insulting a Constitutional Monarch who imagined that the laws of the country whose affairs he so well and so wisely administered were amply sufficient to cope with any excesses of the press which might be born of the freedom it enjoyed. As regards Greece, we are distinctly informed that the "Greek Government proved its readiness to hearken to the counsels of the CONGRESS; and in Italy the Holy See and other States" [which "other States" are not named] "admitted the expediency of clemency and internal reform." Perhaps Austria and Russia were parties to the remonstrances addressed to the Holy See and to the "other States"; but on this point the Emperor of the French, speaking through the *Moniteur*, does not enlighten us, but goes on to state that "the Court of Naples haughtily rejected the counsels of FRANCE and ENGLAND, though given under the most amicable form." From this it may be gathered that the collective action of the Congress employed against Belgium and Greece, and perhaps against Rome, was not employed against Naples, and that France and England took it upon themselves to pursue towards the King of the Two Sicilies a line of policy in which the other great Powers refused to join them; and which they hesitated to pursue towards a Power—a party to some of their proceedings—whose Italian tyranny was far more dangerous to the peace of Europe than the tyranny of King Bomba. Austria admitted, in all probability, that clemency was expedient and internal reforms desirable, and there was an end of the great question of Lombardy and Venice. But the King of Naples, with a stupid obstinacy, refused to make any such cheap and barren concession. If anything were wanting to prove that he was even more demented than the world had previously believed, it might be found in his stolid refusal to confess with the Pope and the "other States" of Italy—in which powerful Austria is of course included—the abstract expediency of being merciful, and of reforming proved abuses. He was unwise to hold out for so small a matter, and one so very harmless and unmeaning. The confession would have been mere breath. It would have cost him no more than it

cost the Pope or the Emperor Francis Joseph; and would not have bound him to any course of action in accordance with his sentiments. The greatest of scoundrels may talk of his honour. There is honour among thieves, and millions of people praise virtue without being in the slightest degree virtuous. If King Bomba had had the least spark of worldly wisdom he would have paid to abstract clemency and reform the verbal homage which would have satisfied France and England, and been left free to follow his own devices. Foolish Bomba! to have refused to swallow such an infinitely small and delicately-flavoured leek!

Partly in consequence of this refusal, but to a greater degree in consequence of the very haughty manner in which the refusal was conveyed, and of the "ungracious" and "insulting" language which the King employed in making it known to England and France that he was master in his own house,

the Western Powers have, as already stated, withdrawn their Ambassadors from the pleasant shadow of Vesuvius, and sent their fleets to cruise in the Mediterranean, within easy call both of Naples and Palermo. But the French Government takes pains to declare that "this suspension of official relations by no means constitutes an intervention in the internal affairs of Naples—still less an act of hostility." Russia, however, is of a different opinion, if we are to believe Prince Gortschakoff; and Austria has too many interests in common with Naples not to agree with the Russian Minister in his view of the case. In order, however, not to offend Austria and Russia, "the two Governments (France and England) have refrained from sending their ships to the waters of Naples, to avoid giving rise to erroneous interpretations." "This simple measure of prevention (quoth the *Moniteur*), which in no manner partakes



STATUE OF DR. FRANKLIN, JUST ERECTED IN BOSTON, U.S.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



of a menace, cannot be considered as a support or encouragement offered to those who endeavour to upset the throne of the King of the Two Sicilies." Under these circumstances, will Bomba yield? or will he continue in resistance, encouraged by a poltroonery which allows Austria to do as she pleases in Italy, and bullies Naples, not because Bomba is much worse, but simply because he is much weaker, than the Kaiser?

A few days will bring us, in facts, the answer to these questions—an answer which, in all probability, depends much more upon Russia and Austria than upon the King of Naples. We wish, in the mean time, that we could dignify the conduct of the Western Powers, as shown upon the face of the document in the *Moniteur*, by any higher epithets than those of peddling and pettifogging.

#### INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, AT BOSTON, U.S.

THE people of Boston, the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin, have just honoured themselves by the erection of a statue of their illustrious townsmen—the inauguration of which very appropriately took place on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the birthday of the flourishing capital of Massachusetts.

We gather from the *Illustrated Magazine* of Boston that the idea of the statue originated with the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in a public lecture; and the credit of carrying the enterprise forward to completion belongs to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, aided by a joint committee of citizens; and has resulted in a cost of not far from 10,000 dollars. It is cast in bronze, by Ames and Co., of Springfield, after a model by Greenough, the celebrated sculptor, also a native of Boston. It is eight feet high.

The pedestal is composed of three pieces of verd-antique marble, from Roxbury, Vermont. The base measures 4 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches square, and is 1 foot high; the die measures 4 feet square, and is 3 feet 6 inches high; the cap measures 4 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches square, and is 1 foot high; the whole height being 5 feet 6 inches.

Internal panels, their edges only finished, are sunk 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on the die, to be hereafter filled with bas-reliefs in bronze, representing passages in the life of Franklin. It is contended that no material heretofore used is so well adapted for pedestals to bronze or marble statuary, as this green marble: the general tone unites it with the bronze, and there is sufficient white in it to connect agreeably with marble.

The pedestal is placed upon a granite basement of two projections beyond it—the lower 7 feet square; the upper 6 feet: the height of both 4 feet 6 inches; which, added to the height of the pedestal, makes 10 feet from the ground to the base of the bronze statue. The pedestal and basement are from the designs of Mr. Henry Greenough, brother to the sculptor.

The pedestal was worked at Joseph Carew's, in Harrison-avenue, a sculptor of known ability in Boston. The marble in the pedestal weighs about ten tons as finished. The basement of the pedestal was worked by Kemp, Sanborn, and Co., of Cambridge, from Quincy granite.

The inauguration of the statue was celebrated, under the direction of the City Government, by a public procession of the authorities, representatives of trades, Masonic fraternities, public societies and schools: the industrial pageant, in its route, passing many sites associated with Franklin's name and fame; thus—

Through Tremont to Court-street, passing the Granary Burying-ground, where repose the remains of the parents of Franklin; down Court to Washington, passing the site of the old printing-office where Franklin worked as an apprentice to his brother; down Washington and through Dock-square to Union; through Union to Haymarket-square, passing the old tallow-chandler's shop where Franklin made candles; around the inclosure in Haymarket-square to Blackstone-street; through Blackstone and Clinton streets to Commercial; through Commercial to South-market; up South-market to Merchants'-row; through Merchants'-row to State; up State, passing the south side of the old State House, to Washington; up Washington to Milk, passing the Old South Meeting-house, where Franklin was baptised; down Milk to Franklin; up Franklin (north side) to Washington, passing the monument erected to the memory of Franklin; up Washington to Dover; down Dover to Tremont; down Tremont to Pleasant; through Pleasant to Charles; through Charles to Beacon and School streets to the inclosure in front of the City Hall.

Here, around the statue, were grouped the deputations from the several bodies. A voluntary was then played by the band; followed by a chorus of the public schools, a prayer by the Rev. D. Blagden, and an inaugural oration by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop—which must have occupied some time in delivery, for it fills some six-and-twenty pages in small type: it vividly portrays "the Great Bostonian" in the several stages of his eventful life, and is altogether a very eloquent and interesting *éloge*. It was followed by an ode, with music, addresses of presentation and reception; Masonic ceremonies of inauguration, the Hymn ("Old Hundred") by the choir and vast assemblage of people, and a Benediction.

Several interesting memorials and reliques were carried in the procession. Thus, on the car with the old Franklin press, was an ancient type-stand, which it is stated was once "occupied" by Benjamin Franklin. The printers presented specimens of ancient and modern work—of the former a reprint of the 80th number of the *Boston Courant*, in which the name of Franklin appears as publisher, when his brother James was imprisoned for libel.

The Columbian Charitable Society of Shipwrights and Caulkers of Boston and Charlestown, carried the identical flag (bearing the date 1789) used on General Washington's reception in Boston, 1793, at the launching of the frigate *Constitution*, 1797, and at the funeral procession of General Washington, who died in 1799.

A novel feature of the procession was a wagon, from the four corners of which telegraph poles were elevated, strung with wires. An electrical machine was in operation, giving shocks to all who wished to experience the sensation. On this car was carried a huge glass cylinder which was used by Franklin in his experiments.

We are busy this week with Boston commemorations; since, in another part of our Journal appears the report of a Public Dinner at Boston, in Lincolnshire, to one of the representatives of that town in Parliament, who is a native of Boston, and who, like Franklin, was once "a Boston Printer."

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**—The mail steamer *Tennessee*, which arrived at New York lately from San Juan del Norte, whence she sailed on the 27th September, has brought from a source favourable to General Walker reports which are about three weeks later than those received by way of Panama. These accounts say that affairs in Nicaragua are assuming a most favourable aspect, the utmost confidence in the stability of the Government prevailing. The army under General Walker now consists of about 1600 Americans, in addition to the native troops. All are in good health and excellent spirits. News having been received at Granada, a short time since, that a party of men adverse to the Government were occupying a rancho at San Jacinto, General Walker despatched a party of forty men, under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald, to attack them. Colonel M'Donald made the attempt, but, finding the party too strong to warrant an assault, retired with a loss of six men killed and seven wounded. Leaving a small number to watch the enemy, he returned to Granada with the remainder of his troops. On receiving the news at Granada, about sixty citizens, headed by Lieut.-Colonel Cole (Assistant Quartermaster-General), Lieut. R. Millikin, and Mr. Wiley Marshal, volunteered to go and attack the rancho, and, having gained the consent of General Walker, marched to the spot. The rancho was a large adobe-house, pierced with loopholes, and surrounded by a heavy stone wall. Colonel Cole divided his men into three parties of twenty each, attacked the house at three different points, and succeeded in driving the inmates from the inclosure into the house, but was then repulsed with a loss of fifteen killed, wounded, and missing, including three commanders. The loss of the enemy was about 100—their whole force was estimated at 400. At the time the informant left General Walker was about dispatching a body of artillery to make another attack. Ex-President Rivas is not acknowledged by any party. Leon is still in possession of the opposing party, with a small force of natives, Honduras and San Salvadorians, all in a deplorable condition from sickness and starvation. Deserts from the ranks are constantly taking place, and, of the few remaining, from twenty to fifty are daily dying of cholera. Gen. Walker has cut off all their means of obtaining supplies.

A few days ago upwards of one hundred bakers of Madrid waited on the constitutional alcaldes to represent that they would be obliged to raise the price of bread; the civil governor, considering this a coalition, caused seven of the more influential bakers to be arrested, and ordered for trial.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE Imperial party proceeded on Sunday to Compiègne, to commence the series of fêtes that are to signalise their stay there. On Monday arrived the first list of guests, and on Tuesday was held the first hunting party. Among the *invités* are the Marshals Pelissier, Bosquet, and Canrobert, Lord and Lady Cowley, Marquis and Marquise de Villamarina, M. Serrano and his wife—whose beauty is the theme of general admiration, and who aids the Empress to preserve the credit of Spain in this respect; MM. and Mesdames Walewski, Hatzfeld, Sclafani, Wendel, Gouy, Chaumont, Intry, &c.; the Nuncio, the Duchesse d'Istrie, Mesdames de Contades and Le Hon, the Prince de Croix, the Comte and beautiful Comtesse de Castiglione, the Comte Alfred de Vigny, MM. Ingres and Auber, &c. The stay of the Court at Compiègne is limited to a fortnight. Only four guests are invited to remain during the whole period—MM. Fould and Vaillant, Lord Cowley, and Lord Hertford. The Imperial party to go to Fontainebleau next month, where a continuation of the fêtes and sports of Compiègne are to be kept up.

A series of theatrical representations are in the programme of the entertainments, and among the pieces is the new one of Madame Emile de Girardin, "Une Femme qui Déteste Son Mari," the success of which rather increases than diminishes.

It has been a good deal remarked that the official reception of Madame Serrano has been attended with all the etiquette and ceremonies formerly employed at the Court of Napoleon I., in the presentation of Ambassadors to the Empress, a state carriage having been sent to take her to the Tuilleries. The same rule was observed with regard to M. Serrano's reception by the Emperor. The only Ambassadors at the French Court, are those of England and Spain, and the cause of a similar form being omitted on the occasion of Lady Cowley's introduction was the fact of its taking place during the existence of the Republic.

People here still cling tenaciously to every shadow of a chance of the arrangement of affairs with Naples, despite the rupture of the diplomatic relations with her. We were a good deal amused by hearing the other day strong denunciations against the idea of England and France attacking a country unable to defend itself against such a force. Really, this is carrying magnanimity a little too far; if a bantam will provoke a game cock, he must look out for some awkward pecks, if only to quiet him. Meanwhile Naples "keeps on never minding," professing the most perfect indifference as to the proceedings of the Allies, and fêtes and amusements are, by special authority, the order of the day. Mesdames Ristori and Tedesco are to give a set of representations and other theatrical performances.

It seems that the arrival of a large number of English at Naples is very ill viewed, as it adds much to the trouble and expense of the police, who keep on them a rigorous and ceaseless surveillance.

A committee has been formed, under the especial patronage of the Empress, for carrying out a measure intended to relieve the labouring classes. This plan consists in hiring such lodgings as are fitted for their habitation, and underletting them at reduced prices to those for whose accommodation they are intended. The idea is, doubtless, a philanthropic one in itself, and will afford a temporary aid to many individuals; but we cannot help fearing the ultimate result will be to raise rents instead of lowering them, and thus to increase and prolong the evil.

We hear that the Queen of the Eccentrics, Lola Montes, is selling her jewels, valued at 90,000 francs, for the benefit of the children of her theatrical agent, drowned in the voyage from Australia to California.

The new work of Mrs. Beecher Stowe produces here a profound and remarkable sensation, greater and deeper than that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which no less than seventeen French translations exist. The *Presse* devotes to a critique thereon a series of articles in the body of the paper, each consisting of three or four columns, and other journals enter at length on the merits and tendency of the book. We are not aware that any translation has as yet appeared, but doubtless many are in preparation.

It appears that a complete revolution is likely to take place in certain particulars relating to the daily-increasing tendency of the clergy to interfere in the affairs of social life. M. Rouland, the new Minister of Instruction, has taken up the matter warmly, and a strict inquiry is being gone into on the subject. It seems that for some time the fact has, in a certain degree, attracted the attention of Government, but that the published letters of M. Parisis, Bishop of Arras, and the extravagant pretensions contained therein, have mainly contributed to induce it to act in the matter, and draw a line of demarcation between the clerical and political authorities, and to mark the decided opposition of the Imperial views with those of the Ultramontanes. The struggle (for a struggle there will be) will prove long and obstinate, though, of course, it must be confined within all fair-seeming and courteous limits; and to those who look on from a distance the issue will have yet more importance and significance than to those immediately and personally engaged therein.

The opening of the Italian Opera with "Beatrice di Tenda," is moderately successful. Mme. Frezzolini, profiting by the bias of the day, has recourse to her costumes to supply the absence of her voice: true, the latter is done, gone, departed; but then her first dress cost the Administration 1200 francs! And how she wears it! A peasant girl, a milkmaid may have a voice; but who but *une femme d'élite*—a Parisienne by nature, if not by birth—can carry gracefully and properly so many thousand francs worth of satin, lace, crinoline, and jewels? M. Corsi, not having the same resource, had to fall back upon his singing; and a certain portion of the audience showed themselves satisfied with his undeniable talent. The failure of M. Verdi in his trial with M. Calzado, to prevent the representation of the "Trovatore," gives general satisfaction in every point of view.

The Gymnase has an amusing admirably-acted little piece, "Les Toilettes Tapageuses"—a clever and cutting sarcasm on the mania of the day. Mdlle. Delaporte more than sustains her early-formed reputation in her personification of the heroine: a more piquant, sprightly, intelligent little actress can hardly be imagined; and she is admirably supported by Geoffroy and MM. Priston and Landrol.

##### FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains the text of the new convention between France and Belgium, limiting the right of the latter country to give asylum to persons charged with certain classes of political offences. By the new instrument the following additional article is incorporated with previously-existing extradition treaties between the two States:—

No criminal attempt against the person of a foreign Sovereign, or against the members of his family, shall be held to be a political offence, nor an incident of a political offence, when that attempt shall constitute an act of murder, assassination, or poisoning.

The convention will have the same duration as that of Nov. 22, 1834; will be in full force ten days after its publication; and the two con-

ventions will be considered as simultaneously published by the publication of one of them. The Ministers of Justice and of Foreign Affairs are respectively charged with the execution of the decree embodying the convention referred to.

##### NAPLES AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

The intervention in Naples had not assumed an active form up to the latest accounts we have from Naples. A despatch was received in Paris on Wednesday, from Baron Brenier, announcing that if in two hours from that date he did not receive any communication from the Neapolitan Government he should then present his last instructions. What these "last instructions" are is not stated; but they very probably require him to demand his passports unless the King give some indication favourable to the demands of the Allies. The despatch of Baron Brenier was dated from Naples, and after the publication of the note in the *Moniteur* was known to him. Another despatch says the King was about to disarm his ships at Naples, Castellamare, and Palermo. Up to Wednesday evening the Marquis Antonini was still in Paris, and it was said that he would not leave until his passports were given to him by the French Government, even though Baron Brenier should quit Naples.

The following announcement appeared in the *Moniteur* of Monday last:—

"Peace having been concluded, the first concern of the Paris Congress was to ensure its permanence. To this end the Plenipotentiaries examined the perturbing elements which still exist in Europe, and directed their attention in a particular manner to the state of Italy, Greece, and Belgium. The observations exchanged on that occasion were received on all hands in a friendly spirit, because they were inspired by a sincere solicitude for the repose of Europe, and were at the same time marked by due respect for the independence of all Sovereign States.

"Thus in Belgium the Government, sharing the opinion as to the excesses of certain organs of the press, has shown itself disposed to check them by every means in its power.

"In Greece the plan of financial organisation submitted to the judgment of the protecting Courts bears witness to the desire of the Hellenic Government to respect the opinions of the Congress.

"In Italy the Holy See and the other States admit the opportuneness of clemency and interior reforms.

"The Court of Naples alone has rejected with disdain the counsels of France and England, although they were presented in the most friendly manner.

"The measures of rigour and compression which the Government of the Two Sicilies has long since erected into a system of administration agitate all Italy, and compromise the public order of Europe. France and England, being convinced of the danger attending such a situation, hoped to dissipate it by wise counsels opportunely delivered. These counsels have been misapprehended. The Government of the Two Sicilies, shutting its eyes to evidence, resolves to persevere in a fatal path.

"The bad reception given to legitimate observations, an injurious cast on the purity of intentions, a wounding language in opposition to salutary counsels, and finally an obstinate refusal, do not permit the long maintenance of friendly relations.

"Giving way to the suggestions of a great Power, the Cabinet of Naples attempted to weaken the effect of its first reply; but this outward show of concession was only one more proof of its resolution to take no account of the solicitude of France and England for the general interests of Europe. Hesitation was no longer permissible; it was necessary to break off diplomatic relations with a Court which had so thoroughly impaired their character.

"This suspension of diplomatic relations does not in anywise constitute an intervention in the interior affairs of the Two Sicilies, still less is it an act of hostility.

"At the same time, the two Governments, considering that the safety of their people resident in the Neapolitan territory may be compromised, have united their squadrons to provide for such a case; but they have not sent their ships into the waters of Naples, lest by so doing they should give occasion to erroneous interpretations. This simple measure of precaution, as it has nothing communiqued in its character, so neither can it be considered as a support given to those who wish to shake the stability of the throne of the King of the Two Sicilies.

"Should the Neapolitan Cabinet, returning to a sound appreciation of the sentiment which guides the Governments of France and England, comprehend its true interest, the two Powers would hasten to renew the same relations with it as in time past, and would esteem themselves happy in so giving a new pledge of the repose of Europe."

Letters from Leghorn mention that the Grand Duke of Tuscany appears disposed to do what the King of Naples has so obstinately refused—to grant concessions to his subjects. The probable retirement of M. Landucci, Minister of the Interior, is rumoured, and the name of M. Ridolfi is mentioned as his successor. In such case it is expected that the constitution of 1848 will be re-established, with certain modifications, in a Conservative sense, of the organic laws of the State.

*Le Nord* anticipates that now the King of Naples has satisfied his sense of honour he will not refuse to recognise that something is wanting to the nation confided by Providence to his care, and "which ought not to be deprived of the benefit of material or moral ameliorations simply because two Powers have insisted upon demonstrating the urgency for them;" consequently *Le Nord* expects every day to see a manifesto of the King of Naples, "which cannot but have an excellent effect in his States."

##### THE FRENCH CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Powerful as Louis Napoleon is supposed to be, he has not deemed it prudent to brave the opposition of the Protectionist feeling among the French manufacturers. Instead of that reform of the tariff which many persons anticipated from his energy and friendliness to Free-trade, his Majesty, as will be seen from the following official notice in the *Moniteur*, has resolved to shelve the question till July, 1861. Who shall say what changes may take place before that period?

"The progress of our industry was so clearly proved after the Universal Exposition of 1855 that the moment appeared opportune for replacing the prohibitive laws of our customs by protective duties. It was a great step towards the goal towards which all nations must wend their way. In fact, the development of commercial activity and of international relations prepares the progress of civilisation.

"Deeply convinced of this truth, the Government have presented a bill to the Legislative Body for the abolition of all prohibitions. This bill could not be voted last session; and the Government, desirous of obtaining every possible information on the subject, decided that a board of inquiry should be formed on the question.

"Under these circumstances, exaggerated alarms were nevertheless spread through the country and turned to account by factious. His Majesty wished that all remonstrances (*réclamations*) made to him should be carefully examined, and he gave orders to that effect to the Minister of Agriculture, of Commerce, and of Public Works.

"Enlightened by the minister's report on the real state of our industry, the Emperor decided that the *projet de loi* submitted to the Legislative Body should be modified in this sense—that the abolition of prohibitions should only take place after the 1st of July, 1861. A *projet de loi* to this intent was immediately sent to the Council of State.

"French industry, forewarned of the firm intentions of the Government, will have all the time requisite to prepare itself for a new commercial system."

##### THE CIRCASSIAN VICTORY.

The following is a narrative given by the *Journal de Constantinople* of the reported victory of the Circassians, a brief telegraphic account of which we gave in part of last week's impression:—

**SOUJOUK KALEH.** Sept. 24.—The Russians having passed the Laba for the purpose of constructing fortifications in Abzch, Sefer Pacha immediately dispatched an interpreter to the Russian commander, in order to know the object of the expedition. The Russian commander replied, "By the treaty of Paris Circassia is conceded to Russia, and I have come to take possession of it." Sefer Pacha sent a second messenger to the Russian commander, to inform him that Circassia was an independent country; that no one could dispose of it without the consent of its inhabitants; and that if the Russians did not retire forthwith, the Circassians would take prompt measures to compel them. The next day Sefer Pacha advanced with 30,000 men against the Russians, who had taken up a position on the slopes of a ravine with sixteen cannon. The combat lasted three hours and a half; the Circassians remained masters of the field, made 800 prisoners, and took all the guns. Another affair took place twenty days ago in the Tchap-Sou, after the passage of the Kouban by the Russians, who were obliged to retire with a considerable loss of men, leaving five guns behind. The Russian troops were composed of recruits, and did not stand their ground. The

prisoners taken by the Circassians are no longer reduced to slavery. They are admitted into the ranks, or are at liberty to establish themselves upon the land, under the administration of a naib. The Circassian delegation which was sent to Constantinople has not returned; but it is thought certain that the Porte and the Western Powers will not support us.

#### AMERICA.—THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Canada*, which arrived at Liverpool last Saturday evening, we have news from New York to the 7th inst.; and the *Baltic*, which arrived on Wednesday, to the 10th inst. The newspapers are filled with reports of mass meetings relating to the approaching election.

The election of Governor, which was to take place in Pennsylvania on the 14th inst., was engrossing public attention. The *New York Times* of the 7th contains the following account of the way in which the Border Ruffians have gone to work in the Quaker States:—

The following letter comes to us from a source of the highest authority, and is fully entitled to confidence:—

“Philadelphia, Sunday, Oct. 5.

“The Buchananists, satisfied that the people are against them, have gone deliberately at work to cheat through the election. Over 15,000 wild men have been placed upon the assessors' lists as voters! This fact was disclosed yesterday in what is called 'extra assessments.' This has given confidence to the enemy. They hope, by this gigantic swindle, to overcome the free vote of the country. In the Democratic counties, aware of the pervading indignation against the Administration and Border Ruffians, the Buchanan men go for 'Buchanan, Breckinridge, and Free Kansas.' This is a counterpart of their fraud in 1845, when they went for 'Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of 'forty-two.' The Buchanan speeches claim to be for 'Free Kansas.' They dare not either defend the Administration or avow their principles. They dodge the platform on which their candidate placed himself. The Republicans are holding large and enthusiastic meetings everywhere. In Bucks County yesterday there was a tremendous gathering, at which Senator Foote, of Vermont, and Mr. Noble, of Wisconsin, did good service. Governor Reeder is untiring and bold, speaking the whole truth day and night. The invitation to Speaker Banks was signed by the strongest men in the city, two-thirds of whom, four weeks ago, were against us. Our friends are confident that the October election will show the State largely against Buchanan. Yours, &c.”

The *New York Tribune* says it has authentic information that—

The Hon. James Buchanan lately offered to the Hon. Millard Fillmore the embassy to England as an inducement to withdraw from his (Fillmore's) present position as a Presidential candidate. We learn that this proposal was mildly and decorously declined by the distinguished Fillmore, with the suggestion that perhaps after the 14th of October the distinguished Buchanan might be ready to receive a similar offer.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan did not show much confidence in carrying Pennsylvania in the election of Governor, but speak boldly of their chances in November. The States of Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania were to vote last week. These elections will show how the public current is running in those States.

The elections for delegates to Congress and members of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas took place on the 6th. The result was unknown in New York. United States' troops were to be placed at all points where danger of disturbance could be apprehended.

From Washington we learn that the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury had levied a tax upon all the clerks in his department to meet the expenses of the Buchanan Club of that city. Upwards of 3000 dollars were paid in.

In some of the States the municipal elections had taken place. In Connecticut Fremont had gained 23 towns, and the Democrats 14. In the Southern State of Florida the Buchanan party had been equally beaten.

At Baltimore, Maryland, during the election for Mayor, several riots had occurred, and the streets were covered with blood. In the evening the opposition parties had come into collision, and made use of their fire-arms, by which four persons were killed, and upwards of fifty wounded. Several personal encounters had also taken place on the 10th inst., in one of which a man had been shot dead.

A letter to the *St. Louis Democrat*, 2nd inst., says that a Convention will be held at Topeka on the 13th inst., for the purpose of forming a Republican electoral ticket, with the view of ascertaining the strength of the parties if Kansas should be admitted as a State. In December the electors thus chosen will ask seats in the Electoral College. The Pro-Slavery party, it is expected, will nominate a Fillmore and Buchanan electoral ticket.

The *Tennessee* left New York on the 6th for Nicaragua, carrying out some 150 new recruits to aid in the support of General Walker's Government. There was an unusually large crowd at the wharf, and great cheering at the departure of the steamer. The parties leaving were mainly of the better class of emigrants. Some took their families with them, besides a large supply of agricultural and other implements.

In Santa Rosa country the American party had gained a majority but the extent of it was not known.

#### CANADA.

By the Royal Mail steam-ship *Indian*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, we have Quebec news to the 11th inst. The election of new members to the Legislative Council has so far been unfavourable to the Ministry. The Ministry, seeing the turn which things are taking, now contemplate a dissolution of Parliament; and it is said that about the beginning of January next Parliament will be dissolved and the country appealed to. In that event, it is more than probable that there will be a complete change in the Ministry, and that either the extreme Conservative party or the ultra-Radical party in Upper Canada will hold the reins.

Montreal is preparing for the opening up of railway communication with the west, and the merchants, with their usual spirit and liberality, have subscribed the large sum of £2000 to celebrate the event.

An important arrangement has been made between the Montreal Ocean Steamers and the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway, by which the steamer undertakes in its bills of lading to land goods in any place in Canada along those lines; the same bill and rate of freight carrying the goods through to their ultimate destination, subject only to the addition of the actual expense of entries at Portland and Island Pond.

The Government have commenced to distribute among the municipalities the proceeds of the Clergy Reserve Fund. Toronto receives about £14,000; Hamilton, £7500; the town of Dundas, £1279 0s. 9d.; the town of Chatham, £1173 8s. 9d.

**HAVE YOU SEEN TOLEDO?**—The sun had not quite risen over the mountains when I came in sight of the tremendous cliff on which Constantine stands. The common pictures give a tolerable idea of the position of this ancient stronghold, but they give no idea of the place itself; still less do they convey any impression of the wild hill-scenery, the austere barrenness, the pure yet fiery sky, as though the fierce sun had calcined and precipitated every foreign particle in the atmosphere. I am told that Constantine is cold in winter and green in spring. At present there is not a sheep or a goat upon the region of hills which I overlook from the edge of the precipice. Sometimes I think the position of Constantine has points of resemblance to Perugia, sometimes to Stirling. Marshal Clauseau thought it like Toledo, which I have not seen. In the first expedition against Constantine Marshal Clauseau was accompanied by a now-celebrated Arabic scholar, who, then a young man, acted as his secretary, and was not at that time so accustomed to be under fire as he has since become. The Marshal, when he came in view of the city, rode forward with a slight escort to obtain a nearer sight of the place. Every gun that could be brought to bear was immediately fired at him. “Avez-vous vu Toledo?” asked the Marshal, turning to the secretary. The secretary did not answer, for he was at that moment watching with some interest the course of the shot, and looking askant at a Spaniard who had been rolled over close to him. “Avez-vous vu Toledo?” repeated the imperious Marshal. Again no answer, and again, “Avez-vous vu Toledo?” “Ma foi, mon Général, dans ce moment-ci je ne me rappelle pas.” “Ah, bah, si vous avez vu Toledo”—and he went on to explain the points of resemblance and distinction between the two places. My friend never speaks of a *mal-a-propos* anecdote but he tells this story of “Avez-vous vu Toledo?”—*Letter from Constantine.*

**OMINOUS FOR MORMONISM.**—The beginning of the difficulties that will prove the destruction of the Mormon community has appeared; the Supreme Court of Utah has decided that the organic Act extends the common law over the territory, and the Act being of the nature of a constitution, the common law overrides all the statutes of the Mormon Legislature. The decision renders polygamy as illegal in Territories as it is in the States, and invalidates all the laws made by order of Brigham Young. As soon as his community, now possessing the license of isolation, comes into contact with the advancing population of the States, the Theocracy is doomed; it will have to be extinguished, as a social even more than a political necessity—perhaps in blood.

A movement has been set on foot amongst influential Welshmen for the purpose of paying a national tribute to the memory of Llywelyn, “the last independent Prince of Wales,”

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

##### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 21, 1856.

Month. and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barom. at 1 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Tem- pera- ture of Day.	Rain in Inches. 10 P.M.	Mean Tem- pera- ture of Wet Bulb.	Eva- por- ation.	Amount of Ozone. (0-10)	Mean Amount of Cloud (0-1)
Oct. 15	Inches.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22/25	60°8	47°5	51°0	0°493	50°6	48°6	4	3	9°0
16	29°850	57°5	47°0	51°1	0°210	49°6	49°3	8	3
17	30°157	56°5	42°0	49°5	0°005	48°2	46°9	3	1
18	30°182	60°0	42°0	49°7	0°000	47°3	47°6	1	1
19	30°216	58°0	36°0	45°9	0°000	47°1	43°2	1	2
20	30°125	57°7	50°0	53°2	0°000	50°9	50°4	1	2
21	30°083	59°0	47°5	51°1	0°005	48°8	49°6	1	2
Mean	29°982	58°5	44°4	50°3	0°715	48°9	47°9	2	2
									7°5

The range of temperature during the week was 31°5°.

The weather—15th and 16th, rainy; fine for the remainder of the week. The direction of the wind was—On 15th S., becoming E. at noon, N. at 12 P.M., and then W., was W. all day on 16th; becoming S. at 11 A.M. on 17th, S.S.W. at noon, W. at 12 P.M., S.W. at 1 P.M.; in which quarter it remained till 11 A.M. on 18th, when S.S.W.; moving through E. to E.N.E., at 11 A.M. on 19th; remaining E.N.E. throughout the 20th; and E. throughout the 21st. The air was for the most part calm. Electricity

E. J. LOWE.

EMIGRATION TO BUENOS AIRES.—The *Waterwitch*, 400 tons, sailed on Monday last from the port of Dublin, laden with a general cargo, and having on board 115 emigrants bound for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. This change of the field of venture from north to south has been adopted by the Irish Roman Catholics at the suggestion of several clergymen of that persuasion resident in the United States, who have not failed to impress their former flocks with a due horror of the hostility of the Know-Nothing party towards all strangers in general, and especially towards the Irish emigrant.

OPENING OF ST. AIDAN'S COLLEGE, BIRKENHEAD.—On Tuesday, the 4th November, there will be a breakfast at the College, in celebration of the opening of the new buildings. The Marquis of West-minster, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Chester, will preside on the occasion.

A CHANCE FOR CURATES.—The following is copied from *Arts's Birmingham Gazette*, October 13:—“The Rector of Old Swindon (Stourbridge) wants a Curate: a young, single man, in priests' orders, with a good voice. No Irishman, or extempore preacher, or Tractarian, or Evangelical, will suit.” The Rector is himself an Irishman!

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE board of officers—consisting of Major C. H. Ledley (Royal Engineers), Captain J. Buckley (Barrackmaster), and Quartermaster M. Bradford (Royal Engineers)—who were appointed to make the necessary canteen arrangements, have concluded their sittings, which have occupied a considerable time, and the result has been that several of the articles at the canteen have been greatly reduced in price to the troops.

IT is in contemplation to make a considerable increase in the corps of Royal Engineers quartered at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, which, there is every reason to believe, will be increased to 38 companies, so that one or more companies may be attached to each brigade or division of the army, in addition to a portion of the Field Train Corps. This has been decided upon by the authorities in order to provide a force complete in every department on the occasion of their services being suddenly required in the field.

ON Wednesday morning Mrs. Eden, the wife of Colonel W. H. Eden, Commandant of Chatham Garrison, laid the foundation-stone of a large national school, about to be erected at Chatham in connection with St. Paul's district church. Several of the military were present. The school will afford accommodation for a number of children whose parents are connected with the dockyard and garrison.

THE *Renown*, 91, screw-steamer, now in course of construction at Chatham Dockyard, has been cut in half for the purpose of being lengthened several feet. The operation of “half launching,” or removing one portion of this huge vessel along the slip, to admit of the extra timbers being added to her length, was successfully performed on Tuesday morning, under the direction of the master shipwright and his assistants—a number of persons, among whom was the Earl of Darnley, having assembled at Chatham Dockyard to witness the rather novel undertaking. The *Renown* is to be completed with all possible dispatch, and it is expected that she will be fit for launching early in the ensuing year.

THE new iron floating battery *Terror*, 14 guns, left Sheerness harbour under steam, on Wednesday; Captain Edward P. Halsted, of the *Edinburgh*, in command. She is sent out for the purpose of Captain Halsted trying a series of experiments as to the efficiency of her steering, and more particularly her power of ventilation in time of action after firing a broadside. Captain Halsted takes with him a number of first-class and assistant engineers from the steam squadron of reserve under his command.

HIS Imperial Highness the Prince (Hereditary Grand Duke) of Tuscany a few days ago paid a visit to Woolwich under the title of his Excellency Count Albarese, and so strictly was his desire to remain incognito observed that in his inspection of the departments of the Royal Arsenal, where he spent several hours, attended by the Marquis Tanay de Nerli and suite, no official reception was given to him. They were, consequently, conducted over the establishment as an ordinary party of visitors, under the escort of a single police-constable from the gate.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.—The New York papers have published the following despatch, dated St. John's, Newfoundland, October 8:—“We are now in telegraphic connection with Baddeck, Cape Breton. The line from Baddeck to New York, via Pictou, St. John's, New Brunswick, Portland, and Boston, is now nearly completed; and it is expected that regular telegraphic connection between this city and the United States will be opened about the middle of this month. The submarine cable, 85 miles in length, between Cape Ray, and Cape North, on Cape Breton, which was laid down last summer, is found to offer no impediment to the telegraphic current.”

A LEGACY OF £10,000.—The late Hamilton Fitzgerald, Esq., has left a legacy of 10,000/- to the Royal National Life-boat Institution. The deceased gentleman could hardly have selected an institution more deserving in every respect of his consideration than this old and valuable society. He had been a liberal contributor to its funds, and was, at his death, a vice-president of the society. Hitherto the society has unfortunately had the area of its operations, which extends throughout the coasts of the British Isles, limited, and its exertions cramped, for want of adequate means. Not one-half of the number of life-boats required was it able to establish. It is computed that between 600 and 700 persons perish annually, from shipwrecks on our coasts; one-half of whom, it is said, might be saved if adequate means were provided for their rescue.

#### IRON SHIPBUILDING AT LIVERPOOL.

THIS important branch of constructive art is well represented by the annexed Drawing of Mr. John Laird's Building-yard at Liverpool (from a Sketch by Walters), which he has occupied since 1852, in addition to that at Birkenhead, established by his father, the late Mr. Wm. Laird, in 1824, at which the first iron vessel was launched in 1829.

IRON shipbuilding on an extensive scale may be said to have originated at this establishment, as the first iron vessels for the United States, the first for the navigation of the important rivers Euphrates, Indus, Nile, Vistula, and Don, were all constructed at these works twenty years ago. Here also were built the first iron vessels carrying heavy guns—the *Nimrod*, *Nitoeris*, *Assyrian*, *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, *Ariadne*, and *Medusa*, all built for the East India Company; and the *Guadalupe*, steam-frigate, for the Mexican Government. The Admiralty also had their first iron vessel, the *Dover*, built here; followed by the steam-frigate *Birkenhead*, of 1400 tons. The total number of vessels already completed at the Birkenhead and Liverpool establishments since 1829 is 194; total tonnage, 79,500; total horse-power, 14,500.

The present capabilities of these works are perhaps better shown by the fact that since the 1st of January, 1855, seventy-five vessels have been launched, or are ready for launching; giving a total tonnage of 29,000 tons and 4750-horse power. Among these are H.M. screw troop-ships, *Resolute* and *Assistance*, each of 1900 tons and 400-horse power; six screw-vessels for the Franco-American Company; and three for the Messageries Imperiales Company of France; ten wood gun-boats, of 233 tons and 60-horse power; four ditto, of 212 tons and 20-horse power; and sixteen iron mortar-vessels, of 100 tons each, for her Majesty's service. Of these thirty gun-boats and mortar-vessels, twenty-nine were launched between the 11th of February and 7th May this year.

The war has had the effect of developing the various sources of private enterprise, and enabled the Government, by their aid, to assemble a fleet of all classes of vessels at Spithead last year such as the world has never seen before.

The two largest vessels constructed by Mr. Laird are the *Nubia* and *Alma*, of 2200 tons, and 500-horse power, built by him for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and employed for some time in the transport service. Since they have commenced working on the company's lines with passengers and cargo these vessels have proved two of the fastest screws afloat, the *Nubia* having, on her first passage from Calcutta to Suez—a distance of 4500 miles—averaged upwards of eleven knots per hour, the quickest run ever made on that line either by a paddle or screw vessel.

In consequence of arrangements connected with the completion of the Birkenhead Docks by the Corporation of Liverpool, Mr. Laird has taken a new yard fronting the river at Birkenhead, where he has had constructed, from the designs of Mr. James Abernethy, C.E., of London, four graving docks, and a grid iron, and extensive workshops of various kinds requisite for carrying on the business of building and repairing ships of iron and wood, and of making boilers and repairing machinery. The largest graving dock will admit a vessel about 80 feet longer and 14 feet wider than the Cunard steamer *Persia*. The workshops are about 600 feet long, and 60 feet wide. These works have been executed in about two years, and are expected to be in full operation by the end of this year. As a private establishment, these works are the most complete of the kind in the country; and, as the Monks' Ferry (from which boats are constantly p



MR. LAIRD'S SHIP-BUILDING YARD, LIVERPOOL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

SKETCHES IN ST. PETERSBURG.  
WE resume our Sketches of this "city of palaces," which would appear to be too high a characteristic to accord with the ideas of all tourists. Thus, in the "Englishwoman in Russia," we find this view contrariwise, as the old writers say:—

I was greatly disappointed with my first view of St. Petersburg. From the extraordinary accounts I had so often read of its magnificence I was certainly led to expect something infinitely more grand. A drive of half an hour enables the stranger to pass through all the best parts of the city. It is true that in one tableau are assembled a number of splendid buildings, such as few capitals afford; but, if within the same space were collected all the finest public buildings in London, with all the advantages of the great extent of ground and clear atmosphere, enabling the visitor to obtain an unobstructed view of their various beauties, it would be easy to guess which would present the most imposing appearance; added to which, it must be recollected that the edifices in St. Petersburg are, for the most part, only of brick and stucco. That this assemblage of all that is splendid in the city gives it at first sight a magnificent *ensemble* I do not deny; but, like everything Russian, the showy façade only hides what is mean behind. In the same tableau we see the Admiralty, on a line with which is the Winter Palace itself, facing the War-office; in the intermediate space stands the Alexander Column, with the bronze angel on the top, whose head is bowed in adoration, and who bears a golden cross in his arms. In the large square of the Admiralty stands the celebrated statue of the Czar Peter, on the left hand of which is the Ministerial and Judicial department. Behind the statue is the Isaac Church, not yet finished, a heavy-looking building of dark granite, with gilt dome and crosses, and four ridiculous-looking little tower, one at each corner. Some affirm that the dome and cupolas are covered with thin sheets of pure gold, of the thickness of a ducat; but this is quite a mistake; they are only trebly gilt. The interior is in an unfinished state, but it will be much ornamented with rich mosaics: and it is for this cathedral that the pictures and statues are intended which formed the cargo of the vessel that so cleverly escaped a few weeks ago being seized by the Allied cruisers. On the bank of the Neva, opposite to this edifice, are the University and the Academy of Fine Arts, the latter a large and handsome square building. There is one really fine street in the city—it is called the Nevsky Perspective, which as far as the Anitchkin-bridge presents a splendid appearance, but at the other extremity degenerates into miserable dwellings, some of them of wood. The objects that attracted my attention the most were the granite quays with which the Neva and the canals are bordered, and which must have cost incalculable trouble, and an immense expenditure, both of treasure and human life, in their construction. The pavement in St. Petersburg is absolutely abominable, and only two or three streets are lighted with gas; the remainder still retain the almost heathen obscurity of oil. *Apropos* of these same oil-lamps, I was told by a Russian gentleman that the police authorities in the capital find them immensely to their advantage; for by lighting two wicks instead of three, which greatly economises the light and oil, and putting down the extra one to their own account, they manage to make a handsome profit by the end of the year; and this will serve to show how, even in the merest trifles, the Government is at the mercy of the *employés*.

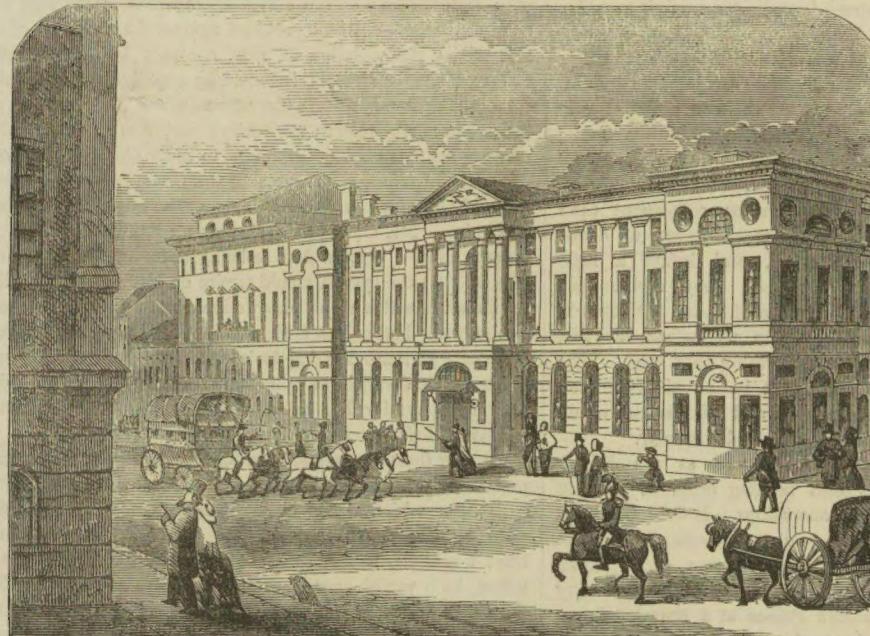
Returning to the topography of the city, we shall proceed to de-

scribe some of its leading characteristics. First, as to the Admiralty, the front of which towards the vast open space of the same name, is nearly half an English mile in length, and its two sides at right angles to it, and running down to the river,

tire of the moving panorama on this side, he has but to turn his telescope towards the north, and bring within its field one of a totally different character: the quays and the Neva are as much animated by shipping as the Ploschads are by carriages and four, and the river and



POSTMAN, AT ST. PETERSBURG.



THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE, ST. PETERSBURG.

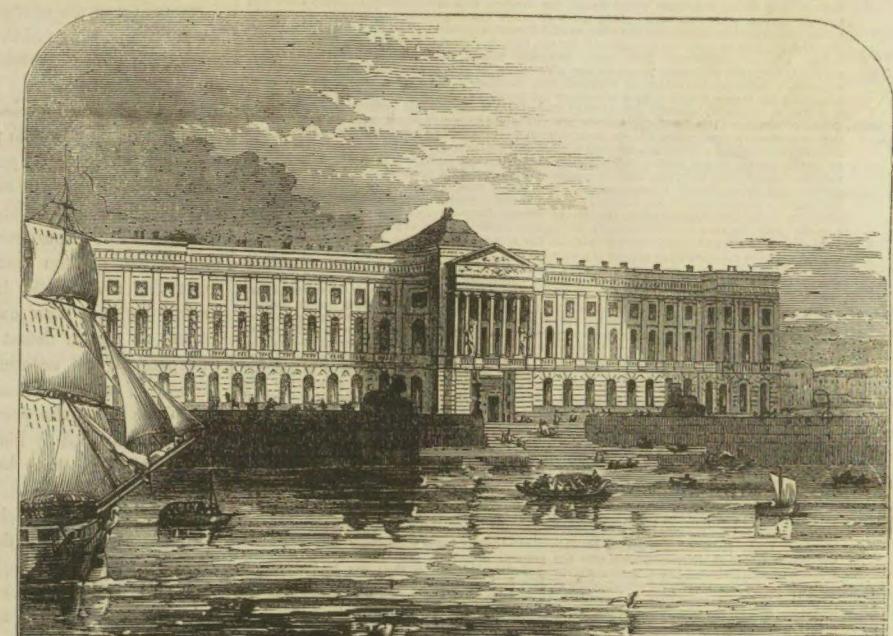
canals by passing gondolas and boats. But, beautiful, regular, and vast as this view of St. Petersburg really is, the traveller will look in vain for anything approaching the picturesque. No buildings are raised above the rest; masses of architecture, worthy of mountains for their pedestals, are ranged side by side in endless lines, and the eye, nowhere gratified either by elevation or grouping, wanders unsatisfied over a monotonous sea of undulating palaces, vainly seeking a point of antiquity or shade on which to repose. This is particularly obvious in winter, when streets, river, and houses are all covered with one universal snow. In spring, when the sun removes the pale shroud from the earth and the waters, the lively green of the painted roofs and the azure star-spangled cupolas of the churches enable the eye again to revel in the long untasted enjoyment of colour, and the river gaily mirrors the palaces that grace its banks.

The Academy of Arts is situated on the Vassili Island, and has been described as one of "those outwardly splendid piles, with ten times more space than in England would be allowed for the same object, ten times more out of repair, and ten times dirtier."

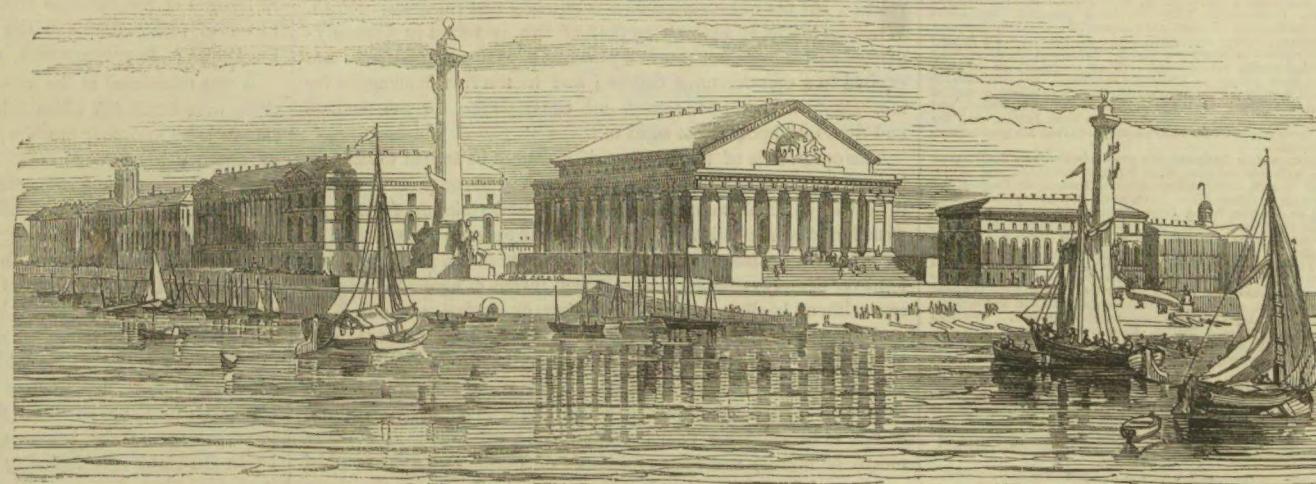
The Academy has an elevation of seventy feet: the whole length, four hundred feet, along the façade facing the Neva is adorned with columns and pilasters; on the centre cupola is seated a colossal Minerva, and the portal is supported by a Farnese Hercules and

a Flora. The parapet in front of the Academy is adorned with two superb granite sphinxes brought from Egypt. This institution is so extensive that not only the pupils who receive instruction live here, but also the professors and academicians, and many artists; in all, it is said, not less than 1000 persons.

But we must say a few words of the treasures of the interior. The hall and staircase are all on a grand scale, and appropriately adorned with casts from the Laocoön, the Gladiator, and other celebrated statues of antiquity. The walls are lined with eight cartoons of boar-hunts and sylvan sports, by Rubens and Snyders—the latter quite undeniable—of great merit. But the great attraction is Bruloff's picture of the Fall of Pompeii—an immense canvas—at least 20 feet wide by 15 high. The remaining works worthy of any notice are the Cartoons of Raphael Mengs, an Apollo and Muses, and a few of the Raphaels and Peruginos. Some statues from Warsaw are not without merit; those brought from the islands of the Archipelago by Admiral Spiridon are mere fragments. There is also a well-executed statue, in marble, of Napoleon, brought from Hamburg by Bennington and Witgenstein.



THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, ST. PETERSBURG.



THE EXCHANGE, ST. PETERSBURG.

are 650 English feet; one of these faces the Winter Palace, the other the Isak Palace, and the other the Isak Platz and the Senate-house. Immediately in the centre of the Admiralty façade is a tower—the tapering gilded spire and the glittering vane, a ship in full sail, on the summit of which are visible from the most distant parts of the city: the effect of this light and graceful spire is very pleasing; but the gallery at its base is greatly disfigured by some emblematical figures in plaster, which are clustered thick about it. Near the principal entrance are some gigantic figures, also in brick and plaster, the bricks being discernible, which are the reverse of ornamental. These figures are emblematical of Russia's power and strength; one of the groups is intended to represent Peter the Great receiving a trident from the hands of Neptune. A considerable portion of the Admiralty is devoted to school-rooms for naval cadets.

But the view of the city from this tower deserves further detail. Close to it the eye looks down on the dockyard below, in which lie prostrate the pride of the Vologda and Kostroma forests, and mighty ships are growing into life under the busy hands of swarms of workmen—when one of these is launched, the pageant seen from hence must be highly interesting. On the south front of the building is the noble Ploschad or square, called after it, and at either end that of Peter and of the Court, round which are grouped the chief buildings of the capital; amongst these are the Hotel de l'Etat Major, whence Russia's millions of soldiers receive their orders, the Senate-house, and the Holy Synod, in which the temporal and spiritual concerns of a hundred nations are discussed and determined. To the right and at a short distance are the War Office and the Isak Church; in the former a thousand pens ply their nibs in the service of Mars and the Emperor; and in the latter is a profusion of columns, each of colossal magnitude. On the left, and skirting the river, is the mighty Winter Palace; in the corner of which dwells the great man to whom so vast a portion of the human race look up with hope and anxiety, and whose name is prized and dreaded beyond any other over a territory larger than that of any Sovereign on the surface of the globe. The width of the open spaces, bordered by the public buildings just mentioned, is not much less than an English mile; at one extremity, near the Senate and the Synod, stands the colossal equestrian statue of Peter the Great, while the other is gracefully ornamented by the smooth and polished monolith raised to the memory of the Emperor Alexander I., one of the most amiable of mankind. Hurrying to and fro, but never crowding these immense expanses of pavement, may be seen at every hour of the day the equipages of field-marshals, generals, governors, and courtiers, the heads of the Church and State, metropolitan senators, bishops, and judges; priestly processions, military parades, and funeral trains; and, should the spectator

The General Post-office is a commodious building; but the façade is altogether inferior to that of Smirke's severe edifice in St. Martin's-le-Grand. This Illustration, however, affords us a glimpse of a St. Petersburg street, with the arrival of a diligence, described to be equal, if not superior, to any other public conveyance out of England—except a railway carriage. As a companion to this Engraving we have engraved an Imperial Postman of St. Petersburg delivering letters. He wears a sword, which is not extraordinary in a capital where every ninth man that you meet in the streets is a soldier.

The Exchange at St. Petersburg, illustrated in the lower Engraving, is a fine building on the Vassali Island. Stately flights of steps lead from it to the river, and in the open space, in front, are two "columnæ rostratae" above 100 feet in height, and decorated with the prows of ships. These columns are hollow, and on their summits, which are reached by a flight of iron steps, are gigantic vases that are filled with combustibles on all occasions of public illumination. The erection of the whole, including the quays, occupied nearly twelve years, from 1804 to 1816, a most unheard-of period in St. Petersburg, where a copy of St. Peter's at Rome was "got up in two years," and a new Imperial palace rose from its ashes in eleven months. The great hall of the Exchange, which is of colossal proportions, is lighted from above. At each end on both sides are spaces in the form of arcades—in one of the first stands an altar, with lamps constantly burning, for the benefit of the pious Russian merchants, who always bow to the altar, and sometimes even prostrate themselves, on their entrance, to implore the favour of all the saints to their undertakings.

**CLOSE OF THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF THE PAPAL STATES.**—We learn from a good source (says the Paris *Constitutionnel* of Tuesday) that, in consequence of a negotiation with the Court of Rome, the contingent of Austrian troops in the Marches and Legations is going to be greatly reduced, and the points of occupation confined to two only—Ancona and Bologna, where Austria will have a garrison, as at present. Everywhere else the Austrian will be replaced by Pontifical troops. This important fact attests (so says the French journal) a marked progress in public spirit, and announces that the authority of the Holy See is strengthening itself even in the most distant and turbulent portions of the Roman States.

New sixpenny postage-stamps have been issued. They are of an oblong form, and of a purple colour. The word "postage" is on the top margin, and the words "six pence" are in the margin at the bottom of the stamp.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 26.—23rd Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 27.—Captain Cook born, 1728.

TUESDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.

WEDNESDAY, 29.—Sir Walter Raleigh executed, 1618. Morland d., 1804.

THURSDAY, 30.—Fire at the Tower of London, 1841.

FRIDAY, 31.—Allhalloweves. John Evelyn born, 1620.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1.—All Saints. Sir Matthew Hale born, 1609.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1856.

Sunday:	Monday:	Tuesday:	Wednesday:	Thursday:	Friday:	Saturday:
M	A	M	A	M	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 35	0 55	1 10	1 50	1 45	1 55	2 10
2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10
2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25
2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40
2 55	2 55	2 55	2 55	2 55	2 55	2 55
3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10
3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25
3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40
3 55	3 55	3 55	3 55	3 55	3 55	3 55

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—M. JULLIEN'S** Annual Series of Concerts, for One Month Only; to commence on Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1856.—M. JULLIEN begins officially to announce that the Directors of Her Majesty's Theatre having placed that magnificent establishment at his disposition for the Winter Season, his ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS will begin on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1856. In making this announcement M. Julian cannot refrain from offering once more his heartfelt thanks for the generous patronage which the public has bestowed upon him in his humble endeavours to provide for their gratification and amusement at the various theatres in which his Concerts have been held within a period of seventeen years. At Drury Lane, where they were originally instituted; at the Lyceum, where the numbers that applied for admission were wholly disproportionate to the size of the theatre; and subsequently at Drury Lane and Covent Garden, where through a long series of years these performances were alternately given, the same liberal support has been extended with a constancy on the part of the public of which M. Julian may confess himself proud, and to insure a continuance of which is the height of his ambition. The rapid progress which a taste and appreciation for music have made of recent years among all classes of the community, and the practical experience that even the two greatest theatres hitherto mentioned were often compelled to make to accommodate the crowds that flocked to them for performances managed M. Julian in an idea long and clearly, and he has calculated that of erecting a music hall sufficiently spacious to accommodate 10,000 people, and built on certain acoustic principles, of which a long and intimate personal acquaintance with most of the larger theatres and music-rooms of Europe and America had taught him the inestimable value. Being fortunate enough to meet with a body of gentlemen ready and willing to co-operate with him, M. Julian was enabled in a great measure to carry out his plans, and to realise many desirable improvements that were the natural and preordained consequence. The result was successful beyond anticipation. Instead of a short season of one month only, the concerts which took place under M. Julian's direction in the new Music Hall of the Royal Surrey Gardens were for the space of three months (July, August, and September) the nightly rendezvous of musical amateurs and the élite of metropolitan society; and not only did the attendance increase in a degree commensurate with the extraordinary size of the new building, but on very frequent occasions there was not nearly room enough to meet the convenience of the multitude, many hundreds unable to obtain standing place in the hall, being compelled to listen to the music, as well as that was possible, outside. Reference is made to this triumphant success, however, for no other purpose than to convey—first, M. Julian's sense of gratitude for that public support which has so materially aided him in his undertakings; secondly, his desire to extend his operations, while all who resemble artists in their admirable influences must share with himself—at the continually growing attraction of music as a medium of entertainment, relaxation—and, he trusts he may add, instruction—to the masses. An event with which the public is well acquainted having deprived M. Julian of the arena at which his annual series of winter performances have been most recently held, he addressed himself to the directors of Her Majesty's Theatre, who at once accorded him the use of that splendid establishment, with all its various appurtenances, including the spacious and beautiful concert-room. The whole of the interior will be arranged in the form of an immense promenade; the stage decorated and fitted up (under the superintendence of Mr. Marshall, principal scenic artist at Her Majesty's Theatre), so as to resemble a Jardin artificial (artificial garden); the clarafage will consist of a colossal crystal chandelier and 24 magnificent lustres; a dress circle, in the form of a large amphitheatre, will be erected in front of the grand tier, the reserved seats of which will be charged 2s 6d, as usual; and the concert-room as a salon for reading and refreshments—the ensemble presented a coup-d'œil as imposing and brilliant as the locale will be vast and commanding. The reading and refreshment room will be so closely connected with the orchestra and promenade that the music can be heard distinctly there as in almost any other part of the theatre. Under these circumstances M. Julian confidently relies upon being able to offer to the public, so far as accommodation, and the general beauty of detail, are concerned, an entertainment of a more complete and attractive nature than any he has hitherto presented. Of the wonderful adaptability of Her Majesty's Theatre for musical effect (owing to certain acoustic principles unnecessary to discuss), of the evident advantages of its situation, and of the prestige attached to its ancient position as the first lyric theatre in Europe, it is not necessary for M. Julian to speak—these qualities having been commented upon by able pens than his, and long been patent to the world. With regard to the exclusively musical department of his programme M. Julian, thanks to the undeviating support he has received from the English public, is in a condition to speak in terms of more than ordinary confidence.

The Orchestra, while even on a more extensive scale than hitherto, will enjoy other manifest advantages. For the first time, and owing to the reasons specified, M. Julian has found himself in a position to accomplish a project which has been uppermost in his mind from the commencement of his career. Instead of being compelled, as heretofore, to compose the greater part of his orchestra year after year out of new and heterogeneous elements, M. Julian has been enabled to engage by the year a sufficiently large number of eminent executants to form the nucleus or basis of a regular orchestra, so that any he has previously enjoyed the honour of concerting in public. During the interval between two seasons, in plain dealing, he is leaving the work of reconstruction to be done in anticipation of the coming season, when principal performers have been employed in constant practice and rehearsals, by means of which it is believed that a nearer approach to perfection in the general ensemble, and in the execution of those immortal compositions which the great classical masters have bequeathed to the world have been obtained than was ever previously attained.

Among the Artists of celebrity enrolled as perpetual principals in the number of M. Julian's orchestra are the following—Herr Koenig, M. Lavigne, Mr. Hughes, M. Shure, M. Collinet, Mr. Jarrett, M. Sonnenberg, M. Le Bon, Mr. Hardy, Herr Schmidt, M. E. Vieuxtemps, M. Lafosse, M. Duheim, M. Simar, M. Demunck, M. Demunck, Jeune, Herr Kriegel, Herr Richir, M. Brodelet, M. Leloup, Herr Klein, Herr Jammer, Herr Haga, Herr Van-Deuvel, Herr Hermann, Herr Engel, Herr Klein, Herr Horatio Chipp, Herr Possner, Herr Oppenheim, Herr Stockel, Herr Grichon, Mr. Simmonds, &c. Leaders—Mr. Willy and Mons. Kettens. Sous Chefs d'Orchestre—Herr Koenig and Mons. Shure. Maestro Al Piano and Director of the Chorus—Mr. Land. Conductor—Mons. Julian. Other arrangements are in progress with several orchestral performers of European reputation who have promised M. Julian the aid of their talents. The concerts with certain advisable modifications will be conducted on the principles which the concert-masters have proved so invariably successful. The most original works of the acknowledged great masters will be determined with, and afford a grateful relief to, those of a lighter class. A number of new compositions will be introduced, and among others several written expressly for this series of concerts by M. Julian, who has arranged operatic selections from those works which have recently achieved the greatest success in the principal theatres of Europe.

On the opening night will be introduced (for the first time) a grand selection from Verdi's opera "La Traviata," for full orchestra, with solos for oboe, viola, trumpet, ophicleide, and cornet-pistons—the solos to be executed by MM. Lavigne, Schreurs, and Duheim, Mr. Hughes, and Herr Koenig. Several new morceaux de danse will be introduced; and among others a new valz entitled Excelsior, designed as pendant to La Prima Donna, with solo and variation, expressly composed by M. Julian for Herr Koenig. Six valses sentimentales, entitled—1. Constance; 2. Les Soupirs; 3. La Déclaration; 4. Esperance; 5. Le Billet Doux; 6. The Wedding Waltz. Two new polkas, called the Minnie Polka and the Tambourine Polka; and a new quadrille, under the name of the Piccolomini Quadrille. M. Julian has also composed, as a companion to the English Quadrille, which has always been received so flatteringly (a manner by the public), a new grand quadrille, called the French Quadrille, founded upon the most popular French national melody in the country, pastoral, comic, dramatic, and military style—such figure in the quadrille embodying a distinct characteristic of its own. The most renowned orchestral overtures and symphonies of Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Weber, Spohr, Rossini, Author, &c., will, as heretofore, be selected from time to time, and presented whole or in parts, as circumstances may suggest, but always with the care and attention due to their transcendent merits.

Vocal music having invariably been a prominent feature in M. Julian's Concerts, he is happy in being able to announce that arrangements have been completed with a cantante of the highest eminence, whose name will be disclosed when the full preliminary details are ready for publication. M. Julian, in again respectfully tendering his grateful acknowledgment to the public, confidently trusts that the arrangements for his present series of Concerts (the 18th) will in every respect give satisfaction to those who honour him with their patronage and support.

The Refreshment Department will be conducted with the greatest care and solicitude, under the sole direction of the Concert Management, and on a moderate scale of prices. Daily papers (morning and evening), weekly papers, reviews, magazines, and periodicals of every description; and the principal Journals of Europe, America, the British provinces and colonies, will be found on the tables in the reading-room.

Prices of admission—Promenade, 1s.; upper boxes, 1s.; gallery, 1s.; dress circle, 2s. 6d.; private boxes, 10s. 6d., £1 1s., and upwards. Private boxes to be ordered of Mr. Nugent, at the Box-office of the theatre; at all the principal libraries and music-sellers; and at Julian and Co.'s, 214, Regent-street.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**EDINBURGH ART-MANUFACTURE ASSOCIATION.**—In reply to several correspondents: All communications respecting this new Society may be addressed to Mr. Christie, Secretary of the Art-Manufacture Association, 18, Mound, Edinburgh.

J. H.—The position of a problem (that is, of course, if there be no other son) will inherit all the lands and estates of his father. The succession lies dormant until his birth, or until after all possibility of his birth has passed.

LANDLORD.—If the tenancy continue without a break, and with the consent of the landlord, the fixtures, it would seem, will still be the property of the tenant.

**OMEGA.**—Charles Long, G.C.B., a Lord of the Treasury in 1804, was created Lord Farnborough the 13th June, 1829. By his death without issue, the title is now extinct. The Arms of Lord Farnborough were—*Se*—A lion passant, ar., holding in the dexter paw a cross-crosslet fitchée, or, on a chief of the second three crosslets crosswise. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, a lion's head ar. gattee de sang. Supporters—Two lions regardant, ar. guttée de sang, each gorged with a ducal coronet, or, and hereto, pendent an escutcheon sa. charged with a cross crosslet.

Motto: *Ingenitus Suscipit Artes.*

J. H.—Whether the Arms granted by the Herald's College, or those of prior date, should be adopted, it is quite clear that no part of both could be assumed at the same time. The adopting of the two crests would be preposterous under the circumstances.

J. G.—The Arms of the family of Galtisill are—*Gu.* A lion passant, ar. combatant with a snake which entwines round his body ppr., a marlier ppr., a chief embattled of the seven stars, a sword erect ppr., hilt and pomme of gold, between two laurel branches ppr. inclining towards the chief. Crest: On a mount a mounted eagle regardant with wings expanded ppr. Collared ar., resting the dexter claw on a pellet.

**SUBSCRIBER.**—"My Lord Duke," "My Lord," and "My Grace," are the only proper modes of addressing a Duke who is a member of the British Peerage.

**EXCELSIOR.**—The degree of Bachelor of Law or Arts in nowise qualifies in the way of admission to the profession of a barrister; nor does education at a University, beyond some slight advantage as to keeping terms granted to resident members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. The Bar can only be attained through keeping terms at one of the four Inns of Court.

**LATRIOS.**—A physician or M.D. should, strictly, wear at Court a black Court dress.

A. B.—If the widow of an Honourable who derived that designation from his relationship to a Peer, marry a Commoner, she loses whatever courtesy rank she may have had as an Honourable, nor would it appear that custom or courtesy would go so far as to sanction her retaining the designation.

A. G. Penrith.—The guineas you have described will not bear a premium.

J. H. ALLEN.—A Chinese coin, Of no value.

J. H. K.—The *Taxidermy's Manual* may be had of Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

**AN OFFICER AND SUBSCRIBER.**—Stoke Newington, may obtain wood-engraving tools of Messrs. Fenn, Newgate-street.

**A CORRESPONDENT.**—Who inquires as to the fitting of Cunningham's patent topsails on board the *England*, is informed that bowlines are not used when the above patent is fitted.

**AN OFFICER.**—The thanks are given to the Sketches of the new Uniforms of the British Infantry; but we have not space to engrave them.

**W. B. T., Exeter.**—The impressions of the coins are not sufficiently distinct.

**C. R. H.**—The *Bomby Sketch* is not sufficiently picturesque.

**A SUBSCRIBER.**—Woodbridge.—The medals, of which you have sent us a description, belong to a rather extensive series of Royal badges struck and intended to be worn by the friends and partisans of Charles I., in commemoration of his murder. There are many varieties of them, of divers subjects and sizes. Some are neatly executed, and others very coarse and unskillfully done. The majority of them were struck, or cast, in this country; but there were also many executed in Holland and Germany.

**RICHARD S.**—A Royal farthing token of James I. Legend: *IAKO. D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. I. e., James, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.*

**MULLER.**—The Intaglio must be seen before we can give you an opinion as to their value.

**T. F. M.**—A silver penny of Charles II. Very common.

**NEMO.**—A coin for Morocco.

**F. B., Stockport.**—We have not room for the Sketch.

**J. H., Belfast.**—The large volume by Mr. Fairholt, F.S.A., on British Costume, is a trustworthy work.

**Exeter.**—The pronunciation of the celebrated singer's name is as follows.—Piccolom'ini.

**OUR VILLAGE-LINES.**—Ineligible.

**F. B., Stockport.**—Declined.

THE deplorable calamity at the Surrey Gardens suggests many subjects of reflection. Among the most important we may cite the low state of the public taste in regard to such clerical exhibitions as those with which the young man named Spurgeon has lately regaled the town;—the selfishness and brutality of crowds;—and, most important of all, the construction of our public buildings, and their inadaptability to purposes of public safety in case of the alarm of fire.

As regards Mr. Spurgeon and his peculiar style of preaching—appealing to the coarsest of tastes—degrading the pulpit to a far lower level than that of the broadest buffoonery of the stage—we shall say but little. Mr. Spurgeon is doubtless sincere; but surely the success of such a person in drawing large audiences to listen to him, in rousing them to attention, and in exciting their imaginations and their feelings, ought to prove to the clergy of a higher grade, who are educated as gentlemen, and have the tastes and the manners of their class, and who are accustomed week after week to address congregations boasting of greater refinement than those of Mr. Spurgeon, that if they would cease to drawl and drone, as too many of them do, and infuse a little more life and spirit into their discourses, they would very greatly increase their own popularity and usefulness. Dulness is almost as fatal a defect in a preacher as in an author; and Mr. Spurgeon, if all accounts be true, is anything but dull. The success of any preacher who would break in as Mr. Spurgeon has done upon the prevailing monotony and listlessness would not be diminished by his being a gentleman and a scholar.

As regards the behaviour of the crowd at the Surrey Gardens, all experience proves that nothing occurred on that afflicting occasion which was at all anomalous. It does not need the fearful alarm of fire to excite the unreasoning selfishness of large masses of people. It may be laid down as an axiom that all crowds are selfish, and, consequently, unfeeling. Any one who has ever been at St. James's Palace at a crowded Levee or Drawingroom; any one who has endeavoured to procure peaceful admission into the pit of the Opera when there was an unusual demand for places; or who has tried to get out of it, and make his way to a carriage or a cab; any one who has landed at Boulogne, and been a witness of or an unwilling participant in the frantic and unmanly, and, we regret to say, unwomanly, eagerness manifested to get first to the den in the Custom-house where the passports of strangers have to be exhibited—will remember with anything but satisfaction the behaviour of the men and women with whom he or she may have happened to be brought into proximity on these occasions. The individual members of a crowd may be in a high degree estimable, courteous, and benevolent; but the aggregate crowd is coarsely and ruthlessly selfish. When an alarm so hideous as that of fire is raised in a densely-packed assemblage, all the evil passions of ordinary occasions are excited to a preternatural degree; and in the frantic struggle for life, all prudence and sanity, all consideration for the feelings and lives of others, is lost sight of.

The occurrence of Sunday last, if it cannot be turned to account in teaching the multitude not to give way to panic, ought to be turned

instead of being the fortress of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed, would become a vast dungeon in which man and intellect would be imprisoned. It is this possible result which induced us to remark at the commencement of these observations that the pending controversy has a most important bearing on the law of progress.

The productive powers of the North and South have been compared in a very able speech recently delivered by Mr. Banks, President of the House of Representatives. The following passages are strikingly instructive :

Let me state a fact, as the product of all that I have to say in the time of your patience will allow me. The people of the United States, in the year 1856, will give to the world, as their portion of the industrial products of the human race, 4,500,000,000 dollars. The people of the United States alone, by their hands and their minds well directed, will give to the accumulated wealth of nations a sum greater by an eighth part than the entire aggregate national debt of the British empire, that has been accumulating for two centuries. I need not analyse this vast industrial product of the 4,500,000,000 dollars which this year you create. Sixteen hundred millions of it come from those engaged in agriculture; fifteen hundred millions of it come from those of our fellow-citizens who are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industry. Of this product of 4,500,000,000 dollars, three-quarters of the whole is the product of the intelligent minds and right arms of the 17,000,000 that make the population of the northern States.

On these grounds Mr. Banks contended that, if ascendancy were claimed by either party, the preference could not in justice be awarded to the South; and the argument is not to be denied. Confining the problems sought to be solved to mere material wealth, it is shown that free labour is more productive than slave labour; but the issue now joined between the North and the South must be determined by far higher considerations. Not only America, but Europe, is interested in preventing slavery penetrating into the north-west; and, if its existence depends on its extension, its knell is tolled. There appears no other alternative than its gradual abolition; and Mr. Clay's plan has many recommendations. But a lesson, in the mean time, might be obtained even from Russia, where the serf cannot be sold without the land. That rule ought at once to be adopted in America, which would at once put an end to the horrible exhibitions at the auction marts of New Orleans, which are outrages on humanity more flagrant than are perpetrated in the most despotic countries of Europe.

#### THE COURT.

We announced the return of the Court from Scotland to Windsor Castle last week. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were out early on the morning after their arrival walking and driving in the Home Park; and in the course of the day the Duchess of Kent came from Frogmore to pay a visit to the Royal family.

On Saturday his Imperial Highness the Hereditary Prince of Tuscany arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty, attended by Le Marquis Tanay de Nerli, Le Chevalier Lenzoni, Le Commandeur Frescobaldi, Le Lieutenant Silvatici, and M. Balli Antinori. The Earl of Clarendon also arrived on a visit. There was a dinner party in the evening at the Castle, at which the Duchess of Kent and her Serene Highness the Princess Amalie of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst were present.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Earl of Clarendon was also at the service. The Hereditary Prince of Tuscany and suite went to the Catholic Chapel at Clewer. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, and four elder members of the Royal family, walked on the East Terrace, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

On Monday his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, went out shooting. Her Majesty received at an audience to-day M. Pacheco, who delivered his credentials as Minister from her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain. His Excellency was introduced by the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and invited by her Majesty to remain on a visit at the Castle. In the afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal and the Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, drove out in open carriages into the Great Park, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and gentlemen of the suite of his Imperial Highness. In the evening the dinner party included the Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van der Weyer; the Spanish Minister, M. Pacheco; the Earl of Clarendon; and Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, who had arrived from London in the course of the afternoon.

On Tuesday his Imperial Highness the Hereditary Prince of Tuscany took leave of her Majesty and left the Castle, attended by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stovin and the gentlemen of his suite. The Prince visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew, on his way to London.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Privy Council, at which Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 13th of November until the 16th of December. After the Council her Majesty gave audience to Sir George Grey.

Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Duchess of Wellington as Lady in Waiting. Lord Camoys and Colonel the Hon. N. Hood have succeeded Lord Dufferin and Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stovin as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar are expected in town, in a few days, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Gordon Castle, Fochabers, N.B.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegg, Hanoverian Minister at this Court, has arrived at Hanover, from his estates in Holstein. His Excellency, accompanied by the Countess Helene Kielmansegg, is expected to arrive in town to-day to resume his diplomatic duties.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstoff have arrived at the residence of the Prussian Legation from the Continent.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio returned to the residence of the Sardinian Legation, a few days ago, from Turin.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford arrived off the Sutherland coast on Friday evening, in their yacht, from Cronstadt, and shortly afterwards disembarked, and proceeded to join the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle.

The coming of age of Viscount Althorp, eldest son of the Earl Spencer, will be celebrated on the family estates, in Northamptonshire, on Monday next. A grand dinner and ball are to be given at Althorp.

Lord and Lady Londesborough, with their family, have left London to pass the winter months in the south of Europe.

**LORD PALMERSTON AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.**—It is believed in the best-informed political circles that Viscount Palmerston is availing himself of the leisure afforded by the recess to mature and perfect a scheme of representative reform. The Premier may not go so far as Lord John Russell, who in his Reform Bill of 1852 proposed to reduce the borough franchise from a rating of 10/- to 5/-, and to abolish the property qualification; but Lord Palmerston's Government will, it is hoped, introduce early in the next Session a Reform Bill which will satisfy the just expectations of the country, and be supported by the united and energetic action of the Liberal party. If the bill should be thrown out, Lord Palmerston can then appeal to the country; and the political life of the nation, which has somewhat languished of late through the war and other causes, will again be aroused by the appeals which will be generally made to the friends of progress and the opponents of legislative improvement and reform.—*Manchester Guardian*.

**MILITARY MONSTER CONCERT.**—“We shall next Saturday (says a letter from Berlin) have an interesting musical festival. Rogel, trumpet-major and band-master of the Artillery of the Guard, will celebrate his fiftieth year of continued service, and this with uninjured lungs. Wieprecht, the celebrated director-in-chief of all the bands of the Guards, has organised a monster concert for the benefit of his veteran comrade, who blew the retreat on the unhappy day of Jena, and the advance on the glorious days of Leipzig and Waterloo. The performers will consist of 72 clarinets, 64 trumpets, 34 brass basses of different denominations, 24 French horns, some 40 drums, and divers other instruments—to the amount in all of 490. The place selected is the great equestrian circus, which will hold 2000 persons.”

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**OPEN AIR PREACHING.**—The clergy of St. George's-in-the-East have adopted the plan of preaching from the steps of the parish church, and large congregations have been collected, consisting of persons who, it is supposed, would not enter the building itself. The people who thus assemble pay marked attention to the sermons, and it is in contemplation to build for their use an iron church, with schools for the education of their children.

**MANSION-HOUSE.**—On Monday last the Lord Mayor entertained at dinner Mr. Alderman Hale, the newly-elected Alderman of the ward of Coleman-street; Mr. Mackillop, and other gentlemen of that ward; the Court of Aldermen; the magistrates of the metropolitan police courts; the Rev. Dr. Croly, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. Hobhouse, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Field, the Sheriffs, the Under Sheriffs, several members of the Court of Common Council, and other gentlemen of influence in the city of London.

**FREEDOM OF THE CITY.**—Under the arrangements made by the City Chamberlain to enable all applicants for their freedom to be admitted as they walked into the office without loss of time, 1800 have been admitted within a few days. The ceremony of swearing the applicants has taken place at the rate of about 200 per day.

**INSTALLATION OF THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.**—The Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, B.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge—who has been appointed to the Deanship of Westminster, in succession to the Very Rev. Dr. Buckland, deceased—was installed with the usual ceremonies on Thursday morning in the Abbey Church. The installation of a Dean very seldom creates any strong interest; but there was an exception in the case of Mr. Trench, who, being so well known as a literary man of distinction, drew together a larger number of persons than usually attend. At ten o'clock Lord John Thynne, the Sub-Dean, and two of the Canons, the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth and the Rev. John Jennings, entered the Abbey, followed by the Rev. J. C. Haden (the Precentor), the Rev. Messrs. C. M. Arnold, G. Repton, and E. Antrobus (Minor Canons), the Rev. C. B. Scott (Head-master of Westminster School), Mr. St. Clair Bedford (the Chapter-clerk), and a large body of choristers in surplices. Full choral service was performed; the prayers being intoned by Messrs. Antrobus and Maden, and the lessons read by Mr. Arnold. At the end of the first lesson, the Rev. Mr. Haden, the Precentor, and Mr. Bedford left their seats and proceeded to another part of the Abbey, from which in the course of a few minutes they returned, followed by the new Dean, who was not present during the first part of the service. The Queen's mandate, authorising his installation, was presented to Lord John Thynne, and it was read aloud to the congregation. Mr. Trench took the usual oaths, and read in Latin a declaration promising to maintain the office of Dean in its integrity, and properly to administer the funds of the Abbey.—Lord John Thynne then conducted him to his stall, and in this consisted the ceremony of installation. The remainder of the service was then proceeded with, the anthem, which was beautifully executed, being taken from the 10th Psalm. Mr. Turle presided at the organ.

**THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.**—On Wednesday evening a party of upwards of 100 gentlemen, principally old students of the School of Medicine connected with St. Thomas's Hospital, dined together at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by Mr. Green, consulting surgeon of the institution; who was supported by Dr. Brady, M.P., Mr. Bagaley, the treasurer, Dr. Barker, and several other gentlemen of eminence in the profession who had commenced and completed their studies at the school. Mr. Callaghan who wore two medals for his services) returned thanks on behalf of the Army and its medical staff. The chairman proposed “Prosperity to the School of St. Thomas,” and observed that it was a gratifying feature in the government of the institution to find that places of distinction and emolument, such as house-surgeon, dresser, &c., were always given as rewards for acknowledged talent, and that no prize was given in the hospital which was not fairly won. The health of Dr. Barker and the physicians of the hospital, and of the chairman, having been warmly responded to other toasts followed; and a most agreeable evening was passed.

**MEETING OF COAL-WHIPPERS.**—A public meeting of the coal-whippers of the port of London was held in the Beaumont Institution, Beaumont-square, Mile-end, on Wednesday night. Mr. Borthorpe moved the following resolution:—“That this meeting observe, with feelings of the deepest regret, the inadequacy of private efforts to deal effectively with the evils of which they complain—namely, that of a large number of coal-whippers being again compelled to resort to the public-houses for employment, in consequence of the withdrawal of the late Act of Parliament.” This and similar resolutions were unanimously passed.

**WARNING TO SHOPKEEPERS.**—A crusade against the leading tradesmen in the Strand has been commenced, by notices being served upon no less than thirty-six, threatening proceedings against them under the Metropolis Local Management Act, for erecting and exhibiting show-boards and other projections in front of their houses. The notices are issued by Mr. Dangerfield, the vestry clerk of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in accordance with a resolution of the vestry.

**THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.**—In the London Bankruptcy Court, before Commissioners Goulburn and Hoilroyd, on Monday last, was appointed for hearing arguments on the disputed adjudication of bankruptcy. The court was densely crowded. It having been ruled that a shareholder could not be heard, the Court proceeded to hear the evidence on which the adjudication had been made. Several debts were admitted, and the case was ultimately adjourned for further discussion till Wednesday, when the Court confirmed the adjudication.

**FALL OF A HOUSE UNDER REPAIR IN BISHOPSGATE.**—About eleven o'clock last Saturday morning a house, No. 191, Bishopsgate, suddenly fell to the ground, burying twelve in the ruins; but, fortunately, out of the number five only had to be taken to the hospital, and of these none were seriously injured.

**EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A CORN-MERCHANT.**—At the Mansion-house on Thursday, Octavius King, aged twenty-one, a corn-merchant, carrying on an extensive business at Dulvering, near Newmarket, and well known in Mark-lane, was brought up on remand, before the Lord Mayor, charged with having uttered a bill of exchange for 1450/-, purporting to be accepted by Messrs. Boville and Co., corn-factors, Mark-lane, with intent to defraud the National Discount Company, Birch-in-lane, City. Mr. Hollams (of the firm of Martin, Hollams, and Co.) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Wontner for the prisoner, who seemed deeply to feel the degradation of his position, and hid his head in his hands, as he sat in the dock, throughout the proceedings. Besides the bill referred to in the charge, two other bills for 1500/- each—one purporting to be accepted by Boville and Co., and the other by Messrs. Coventry and Sheppard—had been uttered by the prisoner, with intent to defraud the “London” Discount Company, newly established; but, by a mistake on the part of the postman, the letter in which they were inclosed was delivered at the office of the National Discount Company, and opened by the manager—a mistake which led to the discovery of the fraud. In addition to these bills there are rumours of other forgeries having been committed to a large amount, some of which are bills nearly arrived at maturity; but, if so, none of these were alluded to during the proceedings. The prisoner, on his apprehension, admitted to Daniel Forrester, the Mansion-house officer, that the acceptance to the bill upon which the charge was founded was not in the handwriting of Mr. Boville, or any partner in the firm. The depositions having been read over and completed, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

**A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.**—A murderous attack was made on the assistant of Mr. Berry, jeweller, of 52, Parliament-street, the name of Cope, and it is supposed that plunder was the object of it. On Monday night some time before the time for closing (half-past nine) the passers by observed Cope struggling with a strange man. A porter, named George Lerings, rushed to the door and gave the alarm. Meanwhile the man was violently striking Cope on the head, who crouched down behind the counter, overcome by the repeated attacks of his assailant. The man then rushed from the shop, but was soon captured. He has given his name as John Jenkins. The unfortunate man Cope was found to be much injured about the head, and quite insensible. He was conveyed to the Westminster Hospital. Although unable to articulate, and paralysed on one side, he is now perfectly sensible, but in a most precarious condition.

**ARREST OF A FUGITIVE LONDON FORGER IN NEW YORK.**—A communication was received early in September last by the chief of police, from Mr. Hodgson (chief superintendent of the police of the city of London), to the effect that three men had recently been convicted in that city of counterfeiting the water mark on Bank of England notes, and subsequent to their conviction it was discovered that Frederick Carl Ullrich, the engraver, had broken gaol and escaped to this country; that he had previously been in the United States, and while there had carried on the counterfeiting business, both in bank notes and coin, with great success; and that he would probably have with him counterfeit plates of the Prussian and Saxon Banks, and also of the Bank of England. The chief of police of New York placed the matter in the hands of Sergeant Bowyer, and that officer, with policeman White, took means to arrest the engraver. They ascertained finally that he arrived at New York on the 25th ultimo in the ship *Ziccora*, and they arrested him in the fourth story of a house in Centre-street, in the act of engraving a two-dollar counterfeit plate of the Rockville Bank, Connecticut. He had a genuine two-dollar note beside him, which he was copying, and had nearly finished the plate. He was immediately taken before Justice Connelly, and locked up to await examination. The prisoner is a German, and states that he is only nineteen years of age, and has been a private in the British service.—*New York Tribune*, October 10.

#### TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THERE is but one feeling abroad, and that is of disappointment, about the “Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel.” When Sir Walter Scott left a literary executor, the great novelist named a man eminent in literature, and that great man was faithful to his trust, and able to carry out what lawyers call the intentions of the deceased. There can be but one opinion about the permanent value of Lockhart's “Life of Sir Walter Scott.” We are sorry to say that there is but one opinion about the value of “Sir Robert Peel's Memoirs.” That the true financial successor of Sir Robert Walpole left “Memoirs” behind him of the utmost importance to literature there can be no doubt whatever. As little doubt is there that the memoirs “left in manuscript” (what does it mean?) by Sir Robert Peel are, as published, little more than repetitions of “Hansard” and the columns of our contemporaries. That Sir Robert left “in MS.” memoirs of very great importance we are assured on all sides; but that the “Memoirs” (of which the profits have been already handed over to at least two charitable institutions connected with literature and art), we are equally assured are of very little consequence. The first volume reveals so very little; and yet the impression is that Sir Robert had much to tell, and left much in manuscript.

This imperfect revelation leads necessarily to what is commonly the subject of conversation:—After how many years should memoirs and letters be published? When is vindication to be sought? When are men living and dead to appeal to posterity? If we are not wrongly informed Sir Robert left “Memoirs” behind him sufficient to fill at least six volumes of the present size. The “coming” volume (the second), so Mr. Murray (always accurate) puts forth, is the concluding volume. Poor old Pepys! If he had published his diary in his lifetime, he would have been pelted from Clapham to Cambridge. And yet there is no fault to be found with the literary executors of Sir Robert Peel: both Lord Stanhope and Mr. Cardwell have justified to living men the trust which Sir Robert Peel intrusted to their care.

The following large-headed paragraph in our daily contemporary, the *Times*, deserves every circulation which the press can give to it:

**THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.**—We are requested to announce that the famed collection of the Marquis of Hertford, K.T., which, owing to its noble owner's residence abroad, has been so little seen by the public, will be opened to the promoters of the Exhibition to be held next year in Manchester. The Marquis has written to the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee that “he will be most happy to contribute his best pictures to the magnificent undertaking in question.

It is said (we know not with what truth) that Mr. Hope has made this promise to Manchester: “If Lord Hertford lends his pictures, I lend mine.” Mr. Hope will now be taken at his word.

It is told of the late Lord Hertford that he went to old Sam Woodburn (now buried with Cadwallader in Wales), and complained (he had been gambling all night), that he had one hundred thousand pounds to spend any way. Woodburn (for the uninitiated we say it), was the leading dealer of the last half-century in canvas covered by the great masters. Woodburn rubbed his hands; the blood of excitement flushed to his cheeks. “Let your Lordship,” said the bowing picture-dealer, “allow me to decorate your Lordship's house in Manchester-square with pictures by the great masters.” “Thank you, Woodburn,” his Lordship replied: “I would confide in your judgment as soon as in any man's; but there is this beastly bore—people will pass judgment on whatever you have. The Raphael for which I gave you five thousand pounds (a trifling sum, I confess, for a specimen of so great a man) would, in many people's eyes, be little more than a work of Smith of Chichester or Wright of Derby.” This anecdote has had its effect on the present Lord Hertford. The Conway-Seymour of the present Peerage has bought pictures with a skill and knowledge which no one person—be he critic, collector, or connoisseur—can dispute for a single moment.

Lord Suffolk offers a reward of fifty pounds for the restoration of his ten stolen pictures. How strangely has his Lordship undervalued his wealth in canvas! The sum is very insufficient for such treasures. His Guido, by this time, has been (we fear) converted into a marketable Eastlake; and his signed and dated Vandervelde into a Sydney Cooper, fresh from the hop-grounds of Canterbury.

Don't buy Turner engravings at their present extravagant prices, is the advice of every well-informed person in art. Let Mr. Munro and Mr. Ruskin impoverish their purses—the public will buy cheaply enough from the “next of kin.” There will be a sale of Turner's engravings, which will, we are sorry to think, cheapen his name down to the ranks of Zuccarelli and other once over-fed favourites. Auctioneers are looking at their hammers, and there is a promise of many “finds” for the curious and the rich.

#### THE PROPOSED RESTORATION OF THE ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. ALBANS.

ARCHITECTURAL restoration is progressing well in England. Several of our fine old Cathedrals present evidence of this artistic revivalism; and we hope soon to be able to add to the list the venerable Abbey Church of St. Albans, towards the restoration of which strenuous efforts have been made. The report of the architect, a very able and interesting document, gives fair encouragement for perseverance in the good and great work. Essential repairs, as they are required, are executed out of a very inadequate fund provided by former benefactors; but the most extensive works remain to be commenced. Meanwhile there is no want of zeal on the part of the public. The object was to raise the sum of £18,000, and to propose to the proper authorities to restore the church, and make it fit for cathedral use, if a new diocese could be attached to it. More than half the sum required has been raised; and there is a constant contribution by visitors, who, through the well-directed energies of the Restoration Committee, have had their attention directed to the condition of this magnificent monument of the piety of our ancestors—entitled to rank in point of extent among our principal cathedrals. We hope still to hear of a great increase of such visits, by means of the excellent antiquarian and architectural guide which the worthy Rector of St. Albans has taken the pains to prepare for the use of visitors. By way of aiding the interest taken in the preservation of the venerable church—by pictorial commemoration of its architectural glories—we add to our former views (see *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* for June 14, 1856) a representation of one of the finest portions of the edifice—the Nave, looking east. Beyond the screen is the central portion, which it is proposed to restore for service.

This part of the church now engraved, was erected soon after the Conquest, in the plainest Norman style, with Roman brick from the ruins of Verulam, and encrusted with plaster, which was decorated with colour. A portion of this work is seen on the left side of our View, adjoining the screen. About the year 1197 the Abbot, John de Cella, commenced rebuilding the west end in the Early Pointed style, and on a most exquisite design. Owing to his design being too ambitious, and to a series of misfortunes, detailed in a very amusing way by Mathew Paris, he failed to carry forward his work beyond the height of the western portals, which still remain; and, though sadly mutilated, are noble monuments of his skill.

His successor, William of Trumpington, carried forward the building on a much simpler design; and it is easy to see where the richer work of Cella, stops short and gives way to that of his more economical suc-

## RESTORATION OF ST. ALBANS ABBEY CHURCH.



ST. ALBANS ABBEY CHURCH: THE NAVE, LOOKING EAST.

cessor. The first four or five arches on either side of the View are Trumpington's work; and, though simple, are very noble. The remaining pointed bays on the right-hand side of the View are of much later date, though their leading features sufficiently correspond.

The Norman arches, of which these occupy the place, fell down in the time of Edward II., and the rebuilding was then commenced by the Abbot, Hugh de Eversden. As, however, he was busy most of his life with the erection of the Lady Chapel, and his successor, Abbot Wallingford, was more given to natural philosophy than architecture, and devoted his time to making a famous astronomical clock, the work was not finished till the time of Abbot Mentmore, in the middle of Edward III.'s reign. This part is peculiarly rich and beautiful in its design; and, though of the richest Decorated character, assimilates itself in its leading forms to the bold Early English work of Abbot Trumpington.

The importance of saving from destruction this perfect study of the architecture of the middle ages must be kept in view by the following summing up of Mr. Scott's able report:—

Not to dwell upon the fact that its walls are composed of materials from ancient Roman structures (probably including also those of the church erected under Constantine), and that several architectural fragments remain of undoubted Saxon date—we have in the building, first, a specimen on a vast scale of the earliest Norman architecture, forming the great bulk of the building, including also the great central tower; we have, secondly, an extremely beautiful specimen of the later and more enriched Norman, in the passage or "slype" at the extremity of the southern transept: thirdly, we have, in the incipient works in the west front, including probably the three beautiful western porches, works of the earliest Pointed architecture, executed in the days of King John; and in conjunction with these, and on either side of the

nave, we have a majestic specimen of the same style in its future development, executed early in the reign of Henry I.; fourthly, we have in the choir a highly-finished work of the end of the same reign—evincing the rapid development and refinement of the art at that period; and adjoining this, in the half-ruined eastern aisle, is a truly exquisite specimen of the same style slightly more advanced, and probably executed in the time of King Edward I. In the nave again, in the eastern half of the south side, we have a most noble and magnificent specimen, belonging probably to the close of the same reign; and in the exquisite Lady Chapel, we have the Middle Pointed or Decorated style in its fullest development; while, lastly, in the monumental chapels of Abbots Wheathampstead and Ramridge, and of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; and in the magnificent altar-screen—rivaling and closely resembling that at Winchester—we have splendid specimens of the closing period of Gothic architecture; and, unfortunately, in many insertions into the older work, we see numerous instances of the decline which preceded its final extinction.

## MILLAIS'

"ORDER OF RELEASE."

WITH the Reformation terminated the great demand for pictures suggestive of a religious ideal; and the general spread of classical literature accompanying this revolution, during all its phases, caused the choice of subjects having a dramatic and historical interest naturally to fall upon those ages, personages, and incidents that were associated with those productions of the Greek and Roman muse which excited the greatest admiration, and which, in fact, constituted, with rare exceptions, the totality of the polite literature in existence three centuries ago.

With the demand for a first-hand, as contrasted with a second-hand, art and literature, came the Romanticism of the first epoch, and with it a world of spurious pathos and antiquarian pedantry. The Classic charm had been dissolved, but a manly and elevated human interest of the Realist school had still to be evolved from the new material. Scott was the man who, with singular felicity, fixed upon those epochs in the stirring story of his Fatherland which, equally remote from the puerile primeval of Ossianic or Walpolian patterns, and the smooth monotony of modern citizen life, were near enough to have a tangible sensible interest, and yet gave larger scope to a dramatic invention than the policed and ticketed existence of these days of settled dynasties, unsavaged clans, and roving bagmen.

All civil wars are replete with interest, for even those parties who succumb have a principle or an ideal, although a pernicious or miscalculated one. A peculiarity of national life and temperament significant to the philosopher and practical statesman lurks even under the most abortive movement. The last effort of Celtic extremism as contrasted with Saxon moderation was that of the so-called Young Ireland to dismember the Monarchy. The penultimate effort of this element was to restore the Stuarts, and with them high prerogative approaching to absolute government. Fortunately for these happy isles, both efforts broke down. The object of each effort was wide as the poles asunder; but in both the practical statesman recognises the generous extremism of the Celtic as contrasted with that cool, calculating moderation of the Saxon temperament which has made itself predominant in our history, our political institutions, and our social arrangements.

The '45 suggested materials for the first, and perhaps the best, romance of Scott. We hope some day to read the reality in the glowing pages of Macaulay; and it is in truth soberly that we express a doubt if there exists a finer picture of a dramatic and poetical interest in the whole range of the English school than the "Release" of Mr. Millais. The female is as she should be, a Scotch and not an Italian beauty; but the lines of her head and stature are as fine as those of a Pre-Raphaelite "Madonna." The child asleep, inert, *sans* volition, and with pendent members, is perfect. To leave undisturbed and uninterfered with the expression of the woman in this triumph of tenderness, the face of the man is somewhat concealed; but we see that he is a stalwart combatant fit to handle with effect a claymore or a Lochaber axe as any gilly that ever went "red wat shod" over the fields of Pinkie or the heather of Culloden. The gaoler is an

aged red-coat, who in first youth may have served his country at Mulplaquet, or have handled a musket on the Hanoverian interest in the rising of '15.

The narration is clear, touching, and non-superfluous, as Boccacio and Defoe. The released prisoner is the moral captive of conjugal devotion. This fine tale makes us think with glistening eyes. What days and nights of anxious toil and anxiety, what weary journeys to the south, and solicitations in cold unfriendly antechambers; and then the moment of the solution of bonds moral and material rendered with all the power of a fine genius! Even the dog who licks the locked hand of husband and wife gives a homely completion to the family union. Poor Pincher universalises no political facts, but he generalises a fact in relation to himself;—his master and mistress are there; his memory and instinctive affection are in full play.

The composition is solid, compact, harmonious, pyramidal, *complete*—that is, the parts all well filled up together, without agglomeration that confuses, or rupture that distracts, the spectator. The colour is rich, and something very different from the poor, slaty impastos of Wilkie. Britain may well be proud of such a painter and such a picture. But can Mr. Millais quarrel with us if we judge subsequent productions by the high standard he himself has furnished us? Tancredi and Barbiere did not procure a pardon for *Odoardo e Cristina*.

The engraving by Samuel Cousins (the first engraver elected Royal Academician) which we reproduce in our Illustration, by permission of Messrs. Henry Graves, the publishers, is quite up to the unusual requirements of the picture, and worthy of the very high reputation of the engraver. It is, we make bold to say, one of the best works of the modern English school. In delicacy of expression, fidelity of tissues, and nicety of flesh treat-

ment, the engraving is the faithful reproduction of the original.

We give, on authority of a publication by Messrs. Graves, some particulars of the career of Mr. Millais, which we anticipate will be of interest to our readers:—

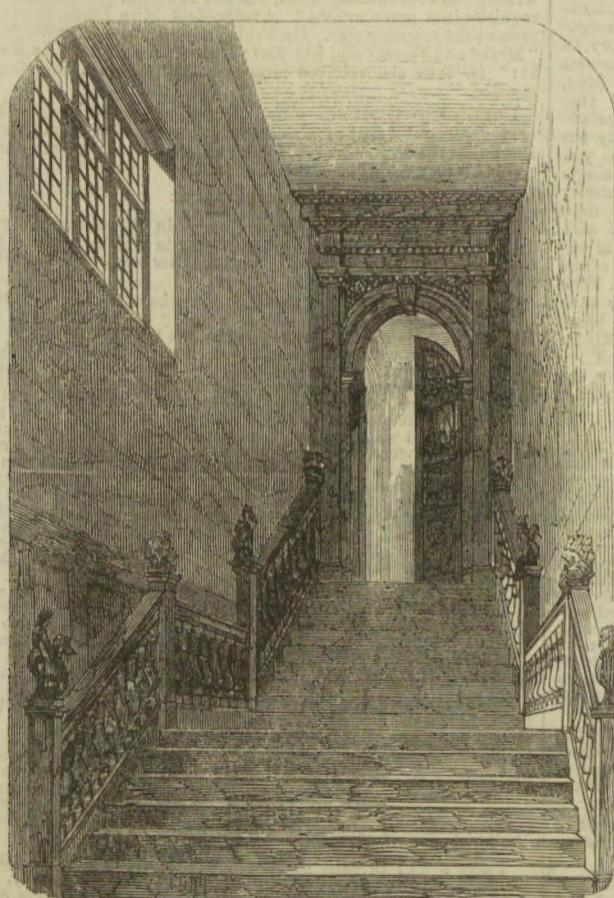
John Everett Millais was born in Portland-street, Southampton, on the 8th of June, 1829. His earliest years were spent in France and the Channel Islands—chiefly, we believe, in Jersey—where, from childhood, his passion for art showed itself; and battles, troopers, desperate combats, and gorgeous but impossible knights, were the especial theme and delight of his pencil. So decided was this bias towards art, that his parents were induced to bring him to London; and, by Sir Martin Shee's advice, he entered the School of Mr. Sass (now kept by Mr. Carey, son of the translator of Dante), a school of art preparatory to the Royal Academy, and which has had amongst its pupils the majority of our younger eminent artists. After a few months at Sass', Mr. Millais gained admission to the antique school of the Royal Academy, at the unusually early age of eleven. In 1843 he carried away the antique medal, and in 1847 the gold medal for the best oil picture, "The Bridesmaids Seizing their Wives." In the preceding year, however, he had exhibited his first picture, "Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru." In 1847 appeared also, at the Royal Academy Exhibition, "Elgiva Branded" and at Westminster Hall, "The Widow's Mite." Nothing met the public eye from Mr. Millais' hand in 1848; but in 1849 an entirely new order of things began. In this year the subject of our memoir, in conjunction with W. Holman Hunt and Dante G. Rossetti, under the name of "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," initiated the most important changes in the practice of art which it has experienced within several generations. Consummate genius, uniting the acutest perception of character with extraordinary technical skill, was manifested in his scene from Keats's "Isabella"—a work in which he broke once and for ever out of artistic childhood, and the swaddling bands of conventionalism.

From this original the following works have succeeded and continued Mr. Millais' career of progress:—In 1850, "Ferdinand and Ariel," and a portrait composition; and another, still more prominent, "A Symbolic Incident in connection with the Holy Family," which was very severely criticised at the time of its appearance. In 1851, "The Woodman's Daughter," "Mariana," and "The Return of the Dove to the Ark." In 1852, "Ophelia," and "An Incident of St. Bartholomew's Eve." And in 1853, "The Order of Release," "The Proscribed Royalist," and "A Little Waterfall—with a Portrait of his friend Mr. Ruskin contemplating the Depths of the Whirlpool beneath."

THE  
WEAVERS' COMPANY.

THE Hall of this Company, in Basinghall-street, the most ancient of all the livery companies of the city of London, has lately been taken down. The Company was originally incorporated as Cloth and Tapestry Weavers. Its chief officers retain the distinctive titles of Upper Bailiff and Rentor Bailiff; for by such officers the City was governed before the appointment of a Mayor. The Company was the only one that had the privilege of admitting to the freedom and livery of the Company persons not being previously free of the City, which permitted them to

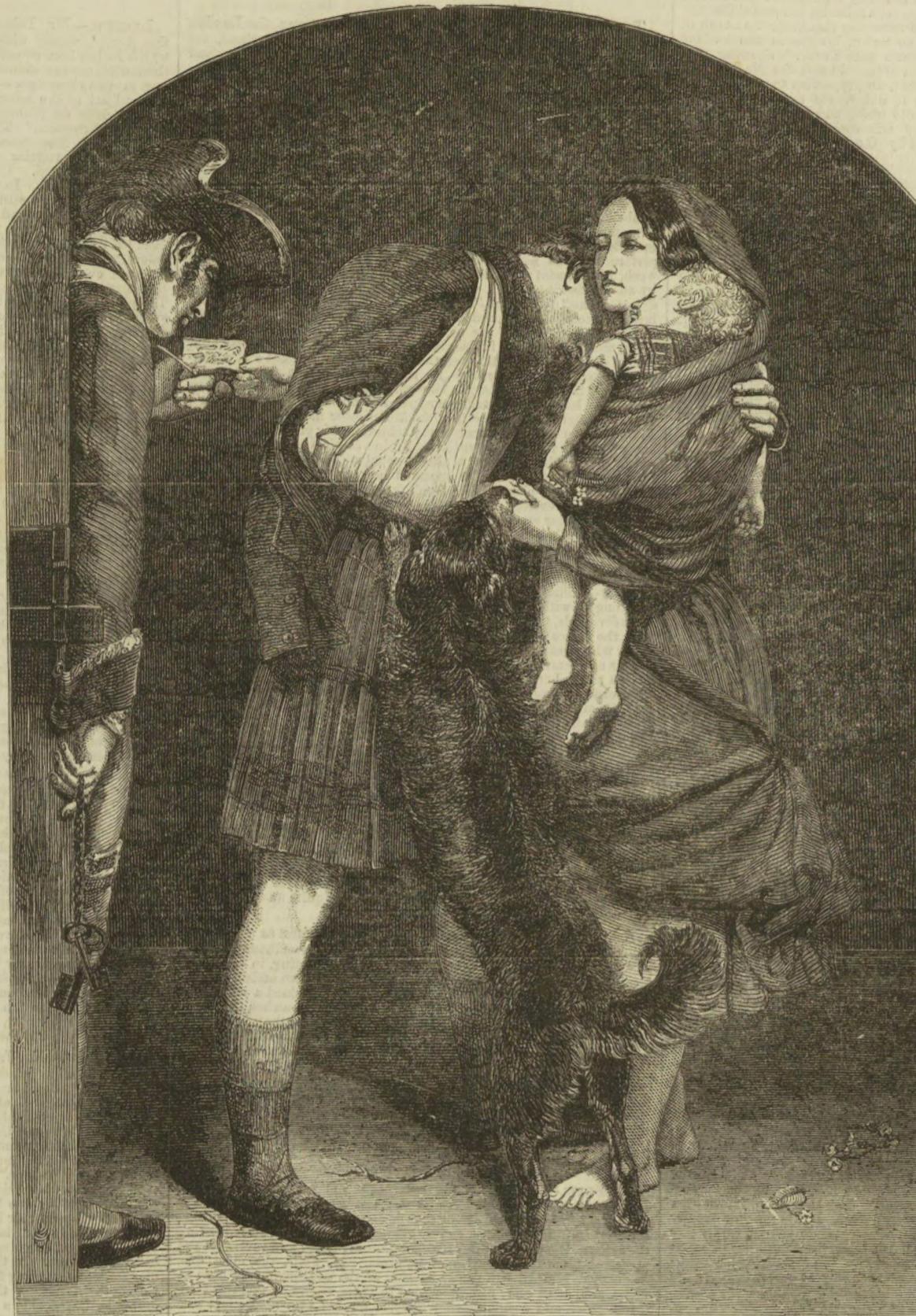
carry on trade without being free of the City. The charter was granted by Henry II, confirming a grant made by his grandfather, for the immunities of which was paid £16 per annum: attached to it is the seal of Thomas à Becket, the celebrated Chancellor of that reign.



STAIRCASE IN THE HALL OF THE WEAVERS' COMPANY.



INTERIOR OF THE HALL OF THE WEAVERS' COMPANY.



"THE ORDER OF RELEASE."—PAINTED BY J. E. MILLAIS.

On the 15th January, 1847, this company entertained Lord John Russell (the Prime Minister of that day) at a splendid banquet at the City of London Tavern. His Lordship, in returning thanks for the health of her Majesty's Ministers, took for the text of his speech the ancient motto of the company, "Weave Truth with Trust;" showing that the experience of the nations, both of the Old and the New World, bore testimony to the great truth, that, in proportion to its fidelity to its engagements, in proportion as it did weave truth with trust, were the distinction and eminence to which any nation or community attained, his Lordship freely admitted the right which the nation had to expect to be governed by the political party most able and willing to do it service.

#### SHAKSPEARE AND LORD BACON.—BEETHOVEN ROOMS, HARLEY-STREET.

ON Friday week, according to invitation, we attended a meeting at this place, for the purpose of hearing a paper read by Mr. William Henry Smith, the author of a pamphlet lately circulated, entitled "Was Lord Bacon the Author of Shakspeare's Plays? A Letter to Lord Ellesmere," and which has already received much critical attention. The lecture delivered on Friday was an extension of the argument of the letter. Mr. Smith stated his opinion that what Pope says of some of the plays attributed to Shakspeare is probably true of all—namely, that "they were pieces produced by unknown authors, or fitted up for the theatre while it was under his administration; and, no owner claiming them, they were adjudged to him, as they give strays to the lord of the manor." This opinion Mr. Smith thought was corroborated by Shakspeare's proverbial negligence of fame, and indifference to the matter altogether. This indifference is, truly, sufficiently startling. "One knows not" (exclaims Malone, when considering the play of the "London Prodigal") "which most to admire—the impudence of the printer in affixing our great poet's name to a comedy publicly acted at his own theatre, of which it is very improbable that he should have written a single line, or Shakspeare's negligence of fame in suffering such a piece to be imputed to him without taking the least notice of it." The circumstance is certainly very remarkable, if not extraordinary, and Mr. Smith is entitled to the full advantage of it. Previous to his arrival in London, Mr. Smith contends that Shakspeare's history does not authorise us to suppose that his natural capacity was great or his education considerable. Unable to procure a regular livelihood in his native town, Shakspeare seems to have joined Burbidge's travelling troupe, contented with employment among the players of a very humble description. Raised by ingenuity, industry, and perseverance, he showed a capacity for business, and became so useful as a "Johannes Factotum" among the actors, that he possessed one of the largest shares in the theatre, besides being the sole owner of the wardrobe and properties. To him also was intrusted the important duty of providing plays for the stage. These were by various authors, but all attributed to him; among them was a number by one particular author, and these were collected in the folio edition published after his death.

Having stated this proposition Mr. Smith proceeds to argue that, regarding Shakspeare's antecedents, he was not likely to have possessed the necessary qualifications for the production of these works; and that from the nature of his pursuits and occupations, he could not have produced them. Mr. Smith then sets forth the biography of Lord Bacon, and shows that during the period of their production, Lord Bacon was qualified with the requisite talents, had the leisure, and was under the motive in his pecuniary necessities, to supply the theatre with dramatic compositions anonymously. He read extracts from critics on the genius of Shakspeare and of Lord Bacon severally, and proved the identity of the faculties by which the works under their names are severally distinguished, particularly that of wit. Bacon, in February, 1587, had devised the "Dumb Showes" in a masque acted before the Queen, at Greenwich; and his conversation was always remarkable for its dramatic peculiarities. Disgraced in 1621, he set about collecting and revising his literary works; and, in 1623, the folio of thirty-six Shakspearian plays appeared, including some and excluding others which had always been reputed Shakspeare's. "Who," demands Mr. Smith, "but the author himself could have exercised this power of discrimination?" The lecturer's theory is, that the folio was really edited by Ben Jonson, on behalf of Lord Bacon, under the names of John Heminge and Henry Condell, the players. Bacon died in 1626. In support of this view Mr. Smith adduces a letter from Tobie Matthew "to the Lord Viscount St. Alban," which has this extraordinary postscript:—"The most prodigious wit that ever I knew of my nation, and of this side of the sea, is of your Lordship's name, though he be known by another."

The sum of Mr. Smith's argument may be expressed in a few words. That these thirty-six plays should have been written by the "Warwickshire lad," Shakspeare, is a wonder; that they should have been written by Lord Bacon would have been none. But is the case exactly so? In considering Shakspeare's antecedents, we should surely pay some attention to his poems and sonnets. Mr. Smith ignores this part of the subject altogether. Is this fair? In the "Returne from Fernassus," Shakspeare is first alluded to solely as a poet. These are the lines:

Who loves Adonis' love, or Lucre's rape,  
His sweeter verse contaynes hart-robbing life,  
Could but a graver subject him content.  
Without love's foolish lazy languishment.

In a subsequent act he is noted as a dramatist, and the vindicator of Decker in the dispute between the latter and Jonson. These are the words:—

Few of the university pen plaiers well; they smell too much of that writer, Ovid, and that writer's metamorphoses, and talk too much of Proserpina and Jupiter. Why here's our fellow, Shakspeare, puts them all downe—I (Kempe) and Ben Jonson too. O, that Ben Jonson is a pestilent fellow; he brought up Horace, giving the poets a pestil; but our fellow, Shakspeare, hath given him a purge, that made him bery his credit.

Of the sonnets we also find that Shakspeare read them before publication to his contemporary Meeres—a fact alluded to but not commented on in Mr. Smith's lecture. Now, if Shakspeare was the author of the poems in question, the wonder ceases that he should have been the author of the dramas. The only wonder that remains is that Shakspeare should have been the author of the poems. "Had," says Coleridge emphatically—"had no 'Lear' no 'Othello,' no 'Henry IV,' no 'Twelfth Night' ever appeared, we must have admitted that Shakspeare possessed the chief, if not every, requisite of a poet—deep feeling and exquisite sense of beauty, both as exhibited to the eye in the combination of form, and to the ear in sweet and appropriate melody; that these feelings were under the command of his own will; that in his very first productions he projected his mind out of his own particular being, and felt and made others feel, on subjects no way connected with himself, except by force of contemplation and that sublime faculty by which a great mind becomes that on which it meditates." There are, likewise, some identies of thought and expression between different passages in the poems, and in the plays. Mr. Smith quoted similar parallelisms between Bacon's works and Shakspeare's. Instances of this kind may be paired off on either side of the argument. The fact stated above by Mr. Coleridge, as to Shakspeare's poetic capacity remains, giving preponderating evidence in favour of the Swan of Avon. As to his general capacity, manifested by his conversation with other great minds, Fuller bears personal testimony. "Many were the wit-combates," says he, "between Shakspeare and Ben Jonson. I beheld them like a Spanish great galleon and an English man-of-war. Master Jonson, like the former, was built far higher in learning, solid, but slow in his performances; Shakspeare, like the latter, lesser in bulk, but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about, and take advantage of all winds by the quickness of his wit and invention."

With such evidences before us of Shakspeare's poetical and conversational powers, the fact of his having written the thirty-six dramas in question, ceases to be a wonder; and therefore Mr. Smith's great argument is cut from under his feet. To establish his case, he must disprove the testimony of Fuller, and find another author for "Venus and Adonis," "Tarquin and Lucrece," the Sonnets and other verses which have always been attributed to Shakspeare. Until he does this, Shakspeare must be held to have demonstrably possessed the capacity predicated and required.

All the Modenese subjects who, having served in the Anglo-Italian Legion, were imprudent enough to return home have been condemned to a year's imprisonment; at the expiration of which they are to be exiled.

#### MUSIC.

THE musical performances given during this autumn, the London "dead season" in the English provinces, Scotland, and Ireland, are now drawing to a close. They have been of unprecedented variety and magnitude; and, in truth, have brought within the reach of the provincial public almost every musical attraction of the metropolis. Besides the numerous concerts given by single individuals of eminence, there have been three associated parties of performers; first, the detachment from Her Majesty's Theatre, with Mille. Piccolomini at their head; secondly, the operatic party, consisting principally of artists of the Royal Italian Opera—including Grisi and Mario; and, thirdly, the concert party, entirely English, comprising Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Fanny Huddart, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Balfé, as vocalists; and Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. Case, as instrumental performers. It appears that this ample supply of music has not exceeded the demand; for the local papers describe the various performances as having been generally successful. At Dublin, last week, Piccolomini made her début in the "Traviata," and was received, by an overflowing house, with thoroughly Irish enthusiasm. "The dying scene" says the *Freeman's Journal*, "was witnessed with intense emotion by the audience. One lady swooned in the upper boxes. At the fall of the curtain the young prima donna was led forth, and bouquets fell in fragrant heaps at her feet, while peal after peal of cheering echoed through the house." This marked and enthusiastic reception was, perhaps, in some measure due to a reaction in the public mind against the sweeping denunciations which for some time past have been levelled against the opera of "La Traviata." At the Inauguration Concerts of the Manchester new Free-trade Hall, last week, the English concert party achieved their greatest triumphs; and a triumph in Manchester (certainly, in a musical point of view, the second city in the kingdom) is almost equal to a triumph in London. Miss Arabella Goddard, who appeared before the Manchester public for the first time, played Beethoven's famous "Choral Fantasia" in a manner which excited the rapture of the audience. The same party have had similar success at Liverpool, Hastings, Sheffield, Leicester, &c.; and at all these places Mr. Frank Mori's song, "La Vivandière," sung by Mrs. Endersohn, has been one of the chief attractions. Balfé, who has reappeared as a singer after an interval of many years, has lost nothing of his vocal powers. He has been singing two of his own recently-published songs—"The Happiest Land," and "The Arrow and the Song"—with the utmost effect. Among the entertainments given by individuals, Charles Salaman's "Lectures on Music in Connection with the Dance" are worthy of special notice. They have lately been given with great success at Brighton and other places. Mr. Salaman's talents as a learned and agreeable lecturer on musical subjects are well known to the London public. The feud between the managers of the Bradford Festival and Mrs. Sunderland, the eminent Yorkshire vocalist, arising out of her complaint of alleged unfair treatment, has been warmly taken up by her friends and admirers in her native district. A performance of "The Messiah," in her honour, was given last week at Huddersfield, on a large scale, and with the greatest success—every ticket of admission having been disposed of before the day of performance.

MELBOURNE is making rapid progress in music as in other things. An operatic company of considerable strength, having Madame Anna Bishop as prima donna, began a regular season in June last; and had performed "Norma," "La Sonnambula," the "Froischütz," and Flotow's "Martha." There is also a "Philharmonic Society," which gives concerts under high official and public patronage. "These concerts," says the *Melbourne Argus*, "promise to rival some of the musical festivals in England, and will constitute quite an epoch in the history of our progress in music in this colony."

A MUSICAL CORRESPONDENT at LEIPSIC writes as follows:— "Oct. 13. The second of the present series of Gewandhaus Concerts took place last night, and was particularly interesting, in being the occasion of the débuts before the Leipsic public of two artists already favourably known in England. Herr Reichardt obtained a very great success; being compelled to repeat his second *morceau*—an honour rarely accorded at these concerts. He is now considered here as the first German tenor. Mr. W. G. Cusins gave an admirable performance of Sterndale Bennett's fourth concerto, which rather astonished the good Leipzigers, who are too apt to imagine that we in England do not know what good music is. This success of Mr. Cusins, following upon Miss Arabella Goddard's "Merkwürdige Erscheinung" of the previous winter, may help to convince them of the contrary. Miss Agnes Büry also sang a scene from "Lucia." The orchestral performances consisted of Haydn's symphony in B flat, Beethoven's overture to "Leonora," and a new overture (in the modern German style) by Reinecke, which, however, did not appear to please.

M. FÉTIS.—An interesting ceremony has just taken place at Brussels, in which this distinguished artist was the most prominent person. After a musical career that embraces nearly the whole of this century, the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage has been celebrated by the artists, the pupils of the Musical Conservatory, and several of the principal State functionaries of Belgium. M. Fétis, the most distinguished musical critic and historian of the Continent, was born at Mons, and, at an early age, proceeded to Paris, where he remained for thirty years, and accumulated materials for his vast theoretical and historical works—the chief of which was his "Biographical Dictionary of Musicians," in eight volumes; having been himself present at all the great productions of that period, from the "Vestale" of Spontini, down to "William Tell" and "Robert the Devil." Dr. Véron, the opera director, was in doubt about the success of the latter great work during the rehearsals, but Fétis predicted a brilliant success. On the day of his fiftieth marriage anniversary last week a mass was sung in the Church of the Sablon (for, shortly after the accession of Leopold, M. Fétis became Director of the Musical Conservatory of Brussels), the music of which, by the delicate attention of the ecclesiastical authorities, was one of M. Fétis' own composition. After which the inorganic organisation of his bust took place in the court of the Conservatory, in presence of a large concourse of artists and functionaries. It is a bronze cast, after Geefs, and has the inscription "To Francis Joseph Fétis, from the Professors and Pupils of the Conservatory of Brussels." One of the expressions of the answer of M. Fétis to the address, is characteristic of the man and his career:—"In choosing for this solemnity the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of my domestic happiness you become the instruments of Providence, which recompenses in a single day a life of devotion to the beautiful; for, whatever opinion posterity may form of the value of my labours, I can conscientiously say that, as artist, theorist, historian, and critic, I have struggled at first with the ardour of youth, and subsequently taught by the lessons of experience to realise triumph of the beautiful and the preservation of the soundest traditions of musical science." The vast labours of M. Fétis are well known to our musicians. He has shown more clearly than any other Continental theorist how the principle of attraction, being developed out of the limited circle of effects of the music of the Middle Ages, has led the way to dramatic expression which, although restricted at first to certain combinations, has become omnivorous by the daring genius of a Glück, a Mozart, a Cimarosa, a Beethoven, and a Rossini.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN SCOTLAND.—Under this title the *Dumbarton Herald* of Thursday intimates that it has been interdicted by the Sheriff-Substitute from publishing a report of certain evidence in a libel case in which that journal is concerned; and it accordingly issues a column of its publication blank, but surrounded by a mourning border, the otherwise blank space bearing the words "This is where the report ought to have appeared." From a report in the same paper it appears that the action for libel is at the instance of Mr. Dunbar, the Superintendent of Police of the county; and, pending the decision of the Sheriff-Principal, the defender had issued posters through the town to the following effect:—"Where was Dunbar? The secret out! See the *Dumbarton Herald* of this week." Dunbar accordingly applied for interdict, which, as stated above, was granted. The action for libel, we believe, has arisen out of certain statements made in the local paper in reference to the late Dumbarton riots.—*Glasgow Citizen*.

A Crédit Mobilier Company has been formed at Venice, by the aid of some large houses of Vienna and Hamburg. The number of founders has been limited to seven or eight of the principal bankers of Venice, and the statutes have been drawn up on the model of the Vienna Crédit Mobilier.

The *Madrid Gazette* appeared on Monday with a Royal decree which declares that the sequestration on the property of Queen Christina is

The town of Angers has received twenty-four boxes containing pieces of sculpture executed by the late celebrated sculptor David, of that place, and bequeathed to it by his will.

#### THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Dillon has undertaken a second character at this theatre, widely different from the poor Mountebank's, but in which he has been equally successful. The new piece has supplanted the burlesque, and follows "Belphegor;" so that Mr. Dillon is now seen in two characters every evening, thus ensuring two triumphs. The subject of the second production is that of the French drama "La Jeunesse des Mousquetaires," founded on M. Dumas' "Mémoirs of M. D'Artagnan." The title adopted is that of "The King's Musketeers." The manners of this drama are exceptional, and belong to a particular period of history. They are sharply and distinctly portrayed. The licentiousness and reckless daring of the times are historical. In the persons of the Queen, the Cardinal, and M. D'Artagnan, and still more in the terrible episode of the *Lady de Winter*, the infidelity and adventurous courage of the age of Louis XIII. are strongly and fully illustrated. The author has not shrank from the exposure of their crimes or the exhibition of their one virtue, valour. So rapid, however, is the action of the play, so full of business every scene, that the spectator is little troubled with their immoralities; his attention is absorbed in the stirring situations. The part of D'Artagnan is a fine, dashing, histrionic example of stage execution. His vocation is to fight—his sword Bobadillo settles all disputes in an instant. No sooner arrived in Paris than he has three duels on his hands; but his antagonists are brave Musketeers, and, having proved his courage, he is forthwith admitted into their fellowship. To his perseverance and fearlessness the Queen is ultimately indebted for the recovery of some diamonds, the possession of which is needful to re-establish her honour in the King's estimation. This is all the tale. The interest grows entirely out of the treatment, and is sustained through three acts with unflagging energy. Much depends upon the actors. Mr. Dillon was vivacious, prompt, agile, indeed, always in action, either with his tongue or his sword, and making the best use of both. This performance must be taken as sufficient proof that Mr. Dillon is an artist of varied powers: that he is fully accepted by the public is evident from the nightly increasing numbers of the audience. The Lyceum, under his management, bids fair to become one of the most attractive of our theatres. We must add that the scenery was admirable, and the costumes were strictly appropriate and remarkably picturesque.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Murdoch is progressing in the esteem of the public. On Monday he appeared in a new character—the part of Rover in O'Keeffe's comedy of "Wild Oats." That he performed with spirit and energy must be allowed; but Mr. Murdoch may also take credit for discrimination and insight into character, the various phases of which he succeeds in delineating admirably. Versatile and volatile, Rover, as portrayed by him, is both an actor and a gentleman, and, through those reconciliations in which art is so fertile, the extremes of life, without danger to personal identity: the individual, through all changes, is still preserved. The *Lady Amaranth* fell to the lot of Miss Talbot, whose dignified figure well suited the stiff and stately manners of the Quakeress; nor was she generally ineffective, though her delivery is still very unequal.

SURREY.—The new novel by Mrs. Beecher Stowe is being dramatised at several houses; an adaptation by Mr. F. Phillips was produced on Monday at this theatre. The outline of the original story, allowing for the requisite exaggerations, has been well observed. Mr. Creswick, as the hero, threw himself into the part with enthusiastic devotion; and, always picturesque, formed the principal figure in the terminating tableau of each act. Mr. Shepherd, as *Tom Gordon*, was ferociously energetic: Mr. Basil Potter, as *Harry*, gave favourable promise of a good and efficient actor; and Mr. H. Widdicombe, in *Uncle Tiff*, was unexceptionally excellent. Terrible is the lesson taught by this story thus dramatised, and too painful for purposes merely artistic: intended, however, to promote a social reform which events appear to be now hastening to some historical result, such a play must be accepted as a mirror held up to nature, and a benevolent instrument towards accomplishing a desirable purpose. The drama has been carefully placed on the stage, and the action is relieved by the occasional introduction of American melodies, for which Mr. Jolly, the musical conductor, is deserving of credit. Perhaps the piece is rather too long; but there can be no doubt of its being successful.

STANDARD.—Mr. James Anderson is, it seems, not satisfied in being esteemed as an actor only, but is ambitious of the honours of authorship. A piece in three acts, under the title of "Cloud and Sunshine," produced at this theatre, is said to have proceeded from his pen. It is creditable to his talents, and has been very successful; but, at the same time, we cannot conceal the fact that it is composed of histrionic reminiscences. We find repeated in it the especial effects of the "Corsican Brothers," the "Lady of Lyons," and the "Patrician's Daughter." Mr. Anderson performs twin-brothers—one of whom commits suicide for the love of a supposed coquette, and the other revenges his fate by inspiring the lady with a passion for him, and then rejecting her before an invited assembly of gay companions. Finding that he has been betrayed not only into an unmanly but an unjust revenge, he turns round on his tempter, and fights a duel in his shirt-sleeves. In the last act all odds are made even; and the duellist, compounding for his dead brother's unhappy end, marries the lady at last. Besides the obvious imitations we have mentioned, the drama bears traces of a French original; and, as might have been expected, it is altogether a stage-made production, cleverly constructed, and likely to answer the immediate purpose of the actor-author, though not destined for extensive popularity.

A PROVINCIAL CORRESPONDENT informs us that Mr. Charles Mathews has been successfully performing at the Theatre Royal Liverpool; while Mrs. Waller has been making a similar essay at the Amphitheatre. The opinion of the Liverpool audiences agrees with that of the London public. "Her elocution and appearance," says the writer, "are remarkably good, but she lacks the earnestness which is requisite in a great artiste." At Sheffield Miss Edith Heraud is at present the reigning star. On Friday she opened as *Peg Woffington*, in "Masks and Faces," and has also played *Rosalind*, in "As You Like It;" in both she received immense applause, and was frequently called.

FERNAND GLOVER.—The Neapolitan journals chronicle the very successful débüt of a young Irish artist, Ferdinand Glover, of Dublin, at the Teatro Nuovo, where he is said to be engaged as principal barytone until the carnival of 1857.

Madame Ristori has performed twice in Frankfort to crowded and enthusiastic houses. She appeared first in Schiller's "Mary Stuart," and afterwards in the "Medea." In the latter play she was called for by the audience seven times.

THE CZAR'S ENTRY INTO ST. PETERSBURG.—The last scene of all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of our coronation is over. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias entered his modern capital this day, with the same éclat, the same ceremonial—in fact, all that took place on entering Moscow, excepting the presence of the Empress Dowager Nicolaievna, the Grand Duchess Mary, and Grand Duchess Helene Pavlovna. Every "good authority" had fixed a different day for the event to take place. The Emperor having put off his visit to the holy relics at Kief, it was supposed that his state entry would have taken place sooner. He preferred, however, and wisely too, taking a week's rest, if it were possible for an Emperor to find repose, at his palace in Zarsko Selo, which is about thirty versts from St. Petersburg. The weather having been all along very unpropitious, the day of entry was only announced towards the latter end of last week, and a proviso made that in the event of bad weather it would be put off; and, certainly, to judge from the weather, as it has been all along, one would hardly have anticipated anything like fine weather. Even yesterday was dark, gloomy, and forbidding. To tell you what weather we had to day, I have only to call to your mind the day of the coronation. It was, indeed, a day of days, and such as we rarely see at this time of the year. Proceeding from Zarsko Selo by rail-way, the Imperial family arrived in town at twelve o'clock, and at the station the Emperor mounted his horse, and the Empress got into her carriage, with her little son the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch by her side; the three elder, Nicolai (the heir apparent, who wore his uniform as Hetman or chief of the Cossacks), Alexander, and Vladimir Alexandrovitch, followed close behind their father, also mounted on their little chargers. The whole procession at once formed and proceeded on its way through the principal streets of the city, at the various churches on the way the priests coming out with the crosses and holy water. On reaching the Kasan Cathedral his Majesty dismounted, and entered to perform his devotions, at the same moment it was announced to the whole town by a salvo of cannon from the fortress.—*Letter from St. Petersburg Oct. 14* in the "Daily News."

There are at present at Rome 244 painters of both sexes, 105 sculptors, and 144 engravers, who were all born in that city, or have resided there for a long period. The number of foreign artists surpasses all belief.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The spoiled child remains obstinate—will not condescend to say "sorry," or even to promise to "be good," and its disappointed protectors and guardians are compelled, for very shame, to make some little reluctant demonstration of anger. They really carry out the ordinary nursery penal code in ludicrously faithful fashion—they "go away and leave" the impudent juvenile. The Ambassadors, on the haughty rejection of the counsels of France and England, are withdrawn at last from Naples; but the fleets are not to be sent into the Bay, unless the King and his lazzaroni should begin outrages upon the subjects of the civilised Powers, in which case, we presume, the vessels will be brought up. The loudly-expressed hope is that the King will, after taking a due time to save his anointed dignity, make certain concessions, as of his own royal and gracious will; and that such noble generosity will send the now-estranged Powers headlong into his arms. Some people, however, dissent, and indulge quiet trust that the demonstration, mild as it is, will be construed liberally by the quick-witted Italians, and that it will not be left to the King and his myrmidons to decide whether Italy shall receive the signal for revival.

As the eventful fifth of November approaches, the passions of the people of the United States become more and more intensely engaged in the result of the approaching contest for the Presidentship. It will be within a few hours of decision when our journal of to-day reaches New York. Speculation on the issue seems more useless than ever. The partisans on each side are confident, as usual; but a summary of the calculations of either affords a solution which is evidently unwarranted by data within reach. The organisation of Mr. Buchanan's party appears to afford apprehension to his opponents; but this has been brought forward so long that the Fremont men have surely had time to organise in their turn. It is needless to say on which side the sympathies of Englishmen must be, or with what interest the final news will be looked for. An election involving such principles has not occurred in our own time, and the struggle will be a marked epoch in American history. Should the triumph rest with the Slavery men, the result will disappoint, but will not discourage, the friends of humanity here and in the States: we may hope for better things.

The miserable casualty at the Surrey Gardens has been the principal topic of domestic intelligence for the week. Full details, and some observations on the subject, will be found in another part of our columns. The brutal recklessness of a mob of terrified people has been again illustrated, and can scarcely receive additional repulsiveness from the fact that this time the crowds were not profane playgoers, or sightseers, but were supposed, as a mass, to have assembled for religious exercises, which should have a composing and humanising influence. But grown-up men pushed and fought and battered their way over women and children as savagely as if, instead of having assembled to hear a preacher dilate upon "the curse in the house of the wicked," they had been listening to the roaring Hicks at the Victoria Theatre, or attending any other unimproving exhibition. We remember that in our youth a tremendous warning against theatrical performances was largely circulated by some over-pious persons, founded on the fact that early in the present century several persons were trampled to death at Sadler's Wells in consequence of a false alarm of fire. The case is now reversed; but, should any deduction except the one we have made—namely, that a crowd is a brute—be attempted in hostility to religious gatherings, the logicians will talk as utter trash as did their pious predecessors. The whole affair must, we fear, resolve itself into the very prosaic form of a police question: where large masses are congregated, barriers and vomitories must be provided; and if alarmists can be detected they must be sent to the crank. It would be much pleasanter if the "refining influence of music," or "the elevating tendencies of art," or the "enlightening results" of sermons, would make an aggregate of human beings reasonable and humane; but, if none of these agencies will do it, you must call in A 457 and a blue baton. Mr. Spurgeon—the Boanerges who assembled the crowd, and who seems to be a sort of Orator Gough, whose popularity arises from his stirring declamation and colloquial and dramatic style—is stated to be completely prostrated by the catastrophe.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army has made a signal example of Lord Ernest Vane Tempest and one of his accomplices in the vulgar assaults upon Mr. Ames at Brighton. It is true that to the original offence they added that of breaking their arrest; but the punishment had been richly deserved prior to that aggravation of delinquency. The Duke of Cambridge has dismissed them from the army. The lesson will be a salutary one, and it should be commended to the attention of a good many other messes besides that of the Fourth Light Dragoons. In the old times officers used to be especially punctilious in their behaviour and language to each other; and superiors, especially, took care not to misconduct themselves towards their inferiors in rank. But it is a matter of regret among the best men in the service that a different tone now prevails far too generally at mess tables; and that snobbish, slangy conversation, grievously tending towards what is vulgarly known as "chaff," is largely heard, even where no practical joking is attempted. This is most objectionable, and though stiffness and pedantry are ridiculous enough, they are better, in their decorum, than the liberties of the "fast" school of soldiers, which are calculated to produce irritation, and even quarrels—especially among gentlemen whose reading and intellect do not always supply them with materials for a wit not based upon personality. In the dismissal of Lord Ernest Vane Tempest and his friend, and the severe rebuke administered by General Barnard to the third individual concerned (who, however, though he forgot his position as a gentleman, remembered his duty as a soldier), the Duke of Cambridge has given a significant hint that he will not permit the army, or the public that pays it, to be scandalised by conduct unworthy of a noble profession. We ought, in justice to Lord Ernest, to record that he has published a letter admitting that Mr. Ames was a good deal jeered because he does not sound his "H" in the right place. Mr. Ames seems to be a mild and docile person, or he would, as soon as released from the hold of his persecutors, have availed himself of six feet of height and three feet of cudgel—and will doubtless see the propriety of amending his aspirations.

Sir Benjamin Hall's godchild, "Big Ben," the bell for the clock-tower at Westminster, has arrived at the foot of its home, and seems likely to do Sir Benjamin more credit than his other offspring—the Metropolitan Central Board, which makes a great quantity of non-harmonious noise, but gives the signal for nothing in which London is interested. This vestry, which blows itself out into an imitation of the proportions of Parliament, must do something better than fuss, and wrangle, and represent Bumbledom; or the very seal itself, over which the new-fledged and "bumptious" board talked so much heraldry (instead of taking a scavenger's broom for device) will, one of these days, be removed from out of its place. "Take away that bauble" has been said once, and even in these small days an Oliver, capable of abolishing a vestry, may be found. We ourselves are in

no way disappointed at the result of the experiment; for the idea of confiding schemes for dealing with the present and future of the grandest city in the world to the scientific knowledge and architectural taste of a body of tradesmen, was as unfair to them as to the nation. Big Ben, or Big Ben's sponsor, will have to sound the knell of the Central Board.

People who do not read the reports of racing matters will overlook a fact, which perhaps has not any very appreciable value and yet may be noted—namely, that at the Cesarewitch race (last week) the winner was Vengeance, a horse that belonged to the murderer Palmer, and the second horse was Polestar, who had been the property of his victim Cook.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LORD HAWARDEN.

THE RIGHT HON. CORNWALLIS MAUDE, third Viscount Hawarden (in the county of Tipperary) and Baron de Montalt in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, was the second son of Sir Cornwallis Maude, first Viscount Hawarden, by his third wife Anne Isabella, daughter of Thomas Monck, Esq., and niece of Henry first Viscount Monck. He was born the 28th March, 1780; and succeeded his elder and half-brother Thomas Ralph, the second Viscount, Feb. 26, 1807. He married, July 8, 1811, Jane, youngest daughter of Patrick Crawford Bruce, Esq. of Taplow Lodge, Bucks; by whom (who died March 24, 1852) he had issue one son and four daughters. Of the latter three are married—viz., Mrs. Tottenham, of Woodstock, Wicklow; the Countess of Yarborough, and the Hon. Mrs. Nevile. Viscount Hawarden died at his residence, 15, St. James's-place, on the 12th inst. He is succeeded by his only son Cornwallis, a Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, now fourth Viscount Hawarden; who married, March 22, 1845, Clementina Elphinstone, daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Charles Fleming, and has issue one son and four daughters.

COLONEL F. G. SHEWELL, C.B.

COLONEL FREDERICK GEORGE SHEWELL, C.B., of the 8th Hussars, whose death took place on the 1st instant, near Guildford, had been thirty years in the British Army. He commanded the 8th Hussars at the Balaklava charge, and he brought a portion of the Brigade out of action. He subsequently held the rank of Brigadier-General in the Crimea, for which he was made a C.B., and awarded a pension for distinguished services. Colonel Shewell was in every respect a good and highly-esteemed officer. He was forty-seven years of age at the time of his demise.

## VICE-ADMIRAL PERCY.

VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. JOSCELINE PERCY, C.B., died on the 19th inst., at his seat at Rickmansworth, Herts. His illness was of short duration, and he has only survived a few months his brothers, the Bishop of Carlisle and Rear-Admiral the Honourable W. H. Percy. Vice-Admiral Josceline was the fourth son of Algernon, first Earl of Beverley, by his wife, Isabella Susannah, second daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq., of Beckingham, Kent, and sister of Peter, first Lord Gwydyr. He was born on the 29th January, 1784, and he was twin-brother to Dr. Percy, the late Bishop of Carlisle. He married, on the 9th December, 1820, Sophia Elizabeth, third daughter of Morton Wallhouse, Esq., and sister of Lord Hatherton. The Hon. Josceline Percy entered the Navy in February, 1797, as a volunteer on board the *Sanspareil*, and afterwards removed as midshipman to the *Auspion*. He joined, off Toulon, the *Victory*, flagship of Lord Nelson; and in October, the same year, was nominated acting lieutenant to the *Medusa*; and subsequently, in the *Diadem*, assisted Sir Home Popham at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope. On having his post rank confirmed by the Admiralty, Josceline Percy commanded the *Comus*, *La Nymphe*, and the *Hotspur*, in succession: the latter ship he had for five years. While in command of the *Hotspur* he did many a deed of naval daring and ability. He held the chief command at the Cape of Good Hope up to the spring of 1840; and was some years Captain Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, until succeeded by Rear-Admiral the Hon. William Gordon, brother of the Earl of Aberdeen.

## DR. BROWN.

DR. SAMUEL BROWN, who died at Morningside, Edinburgh, on the 4th inst., after a long illness, was well known for his scientific and literary acquirements. Dr. Brown promulgated some years ago, in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, a new theory of elementary bodies, which made considerable noise, and which, although generally repudiated by chemists, and publicly condemned by Baron Liebig, was very ingeniously maintained by its author: he, however, failed in repeated endeavours to establish it by demonstration. Dr. Brown contributed some able and brilliant articles to the earlier numbers of the *North British Review*—one of which, on the life of Sir Humphry Davy, will be remembered for its sparkling vivacity and talent. Of late years Dr. Brown devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits. He was a man of most genial disposition, and his death will be deeply lamented by his very numerous admirers and friends.

## MRS. LEE.

MRS. LEE, formerly Mrs. Bowditch, died on the 23rd ult., at Erith, after a protracted illness. This lady was not only distinguished for her literary talent; she possessed for a woman, singular courage and love of adventure, and had been educated by her first husband (Mr. Bowditch) to share in his scientific labours. She accompanied him to Africa when he was sent on a mission to the King of Ashante; and, whilst Mr. Bowditch went up the country, she remained at Cape Coast Castle, of which her uncle was the Governor, and there collected the materials for a series of charming tales, called "Stories of Strange Lands," illustrating African life and customs. "The African Wanderers" is, however, her best book. The descriptions it contains of life and scenery, of the dense African forests especially, are vivid and graphic, given with great precision and simplicity. After her husband's return from Africa she lived some time in Paris, where she enjoyed the friendship of Cuvier, Denon, and many other distinguished men. She wrote an excellent Memoir of Cuvier. She was the author of several well-esteemed works on natural history; two of which—"Elements of Natural History" and a little volume on "Taxidermy"—are on the Privy Council List of Class Books for National Education. Her most considerable production, however, was a "History of Fresh-Water Fishes," which was published by subscription; the illustrations to each copy were drawn and coloured from the life with her own hand. She possessed a great fund of scientific information, and was laboriously accurate in all her facts. Mrs. Lee was in receipt of a pension from Government of 500. a year. In private life she was most exemplary, and her loss will be deeply and sincerely lamented by her family and numerous friends.

WILLS.—The will of the Countess de Mesnard, late of Paris, was proved in London under 5000. within the province of Canterbury. Samuel Mac Guffy, M.D., Constantinople, 14,000. The Hon. Sophia North, of Glenham Hall, 5000. The Hon. Lucy Cust, 9000. Sir James W. Morrison, of Snaresbrook, 70,000. Mrs. Mary Dewe, of Reading, 25,000. Mrs. Catherine Weston, Marlborough-place, 20,000. The Rev. William Fortescue, of Alleford, 14,000. Frederick Burmester, Esq., Woodford, 70,000. John Moginie, Esq., Philimore-place, 30,000. Benjamin Ogden, Esq., Bristol, 30,000. Miss Elizabeth Anne Jones, of Foot's Cray and Salisbury-square, died possessed of 120,000. personality, and has bequeathed to the Blind Asylum, St. George's-fields, 1000. and liberal legacies to many other charitable institutions.

EARTHQUAKE AT MALTA.—The visitation took place on the 4th inst. The shock lasted about three minutes. It was like the rattle of a carriage over a drawbridge. The shocks could be heard approaching and passing like a rush of water or gas under the island; it was sufficient to ring bells and to jingle glasses on a table. The inhabitants rushed out of their houses into the streets and open spaces. It was a calm, bright, moonlight night, pleasantly warm. The bells of the Roman Catholic churches rang loudly, calling to prayers, and the sacred buildings rapidly became crowded. The damage done is trifling: the people were more frightened than hurt. A signal-tower at Gozo was damaged, and the cross on the steeple of the Queen Dowager's Protestant church is shaken. A small stone from the top of Ponsonby's Pillar fell, and many of the churches and old houses were so shaken as to cause cracks in their sides. The vessels in port also felt the shocks. The earthquake was felt at Syra.

The Board of Health at Funchal have officially certified the entire cessation of the terrible epidemic which has recently ravaged the island of Madeira. It is desirable that this fact should be publicly known as, at this season of the year, many British subjects are in the habit of repairing to Madeira for the benefit of their health.

The Bank of Amsterdam has raised its rate of discount from 4½ per cent, at which it was fixed on the 3rd ult., to 5 per cent.

## FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT THE SURREY GARDENS.

EXETER HALL having been found too small to accommodate the persons who regularly attend the ministry of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the Surrey Music Hall (the largest place in or near the metropolis) was engaged by the gentlemen connected with New Park-street Chapel for three or four Sunday evenings; and although no charge was made for admission, it was publicly advertised in most of the daily papers that a collection would be made at the conclusion of each sermon to defray the expenses of the Hall, and also for raising funds to erect a new tabernacle. This appears not in the least degree to have decreased the curiosity of the public, for as early as five o'clock, one hour and a half before the time announced for the service to commence, thousands of well-dressed persons—men and women and a large number of children, might be seen on their way to the Gardens. Before half-past six the hall and galleries were filled with a dense assemblage of people; the vestibule afforded space to an eager assemblage, while about the doors a bustling mob were jostling and urging forward for a chance of hearing, if not admission. By the time Mr. Spurgeon took his seat, notwithstanding the immense size of the place, there was not sufficient room for a dozen more to enter; and when the seats became filled there were some two or three thousand persons who were content to stand in the passages, and there were considerably more standing on the greensward outside, looking through the windows.

The proceedings commenced by the immense congregation—probably the largest that ever attended any minister since the days of John Wesley—singing a hymn, after which the Rev. gentleman read a selection from the 16th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, in which he forcibly showed that "No man can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." After dilating at considerable length upon the Gospel another hymn was sung, when Mr. Spurgeon offered up another prayer, in which he alluded to certain persons, whom he knew, he said, to be present, who had been backsliders from the house of God; he also said, he could see present many females who had departed from the paths of virtue, and were bringing their fathers' grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. The exciting manner in which the preacher delivered the prayer appeared to rivet the attention of all present, and many persons were shedding tears, when all of a sudden a cry was raised, "The place is on fire!" In an instant the screams of the women rent the building, thousands made a rush to the doors, and in their anxiety to get out many women and children were forced down and trampled upon. The persons on the platform in vain tried all they could to induce the congregation to understand that no danger was to be apprehended provided the people kept their places; but such was the excitement consequent upon the sudden alarm thus raised that men, women, and children were forced down in terrible confusion, in consequence of which seven lives have been lost, and a great number seriously, if not fatally injured. The preacher, finding that it was utterly impossible to quell the disturbance, called upon those under the pulpit to sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The choristers immediately did as they were desired, but without the least effect, and men in the upper galleries commenced breaking the windows and jumping out. At the same time a general rush was made down stairs; and so great was the pressure against the banister of the staircase leading to the north gallery that it was forced down, and as the parties made a rush to escape they fell over each other and alighted upon the ground, a distance of at least seven or eight feet.

At length comparative silence was obtained, and, after singing part of another hymn, the Rev. gentleman proceeded to comment upon his text, remarking that although his congregation might suppose there were fifty classes of persons, there were in the eyes of God but two, the righteous and the wicked. God knew nothing of any class save the righteous and the wicked, the wicked and the just. Here the agitation and tremor of the preacher became painfully visible, and he broke off his discourse by saying, "You ask me to preach, but how can I after this terrible scene? My brain is in a whirl, and I scarcely know where I am, so great are my apprehensions that many persons must have been injured by rushing out. I would rather that you retired gradually, and may God Almighty dismiss you with his blessing, and carry you in safety to your homes. If our friends will go out by the central doors, we will sing while they go, and pray that some good may after all come out of this great evil. Do not, however, be in a hurry. Let those nearest the door go first." The second verse of the hymn, previously announced, "His sovereign power without our aid," was given out, and many persons began to leave the hall. At the conclusion of the hymn

Mr. Spurgeon once more addressed the crowd, and said:—

This event will, I trust, teach us the necessity of having a building of our own. We thought we had a sufficient number of police present to preserve order. But we have been disappointed. When once a cry is raised to serve the purpose of thieves, you all run away like silly sheep, and thus create the confusion which it is the object of those parties to create and to profit by. Now that you are a little more calm, let us begin again; but while I am preaching let our friends retire gradually from the building. My text was, "The curse of the Lord is on the house of the wicked, but he blesses the habitation of the just." I was saying, my friends, just now, that God knew of none but two classes of persons—the righteous and the wicked. God judges not by the outward conduct, but by the heart. Like a wise physician, he looks not to the skin, but to the innermost parts of the body. However fair may be the outward appearance, it was seen to the eye of God but as a green and sorry tomb, where the worm and corruption lurk within. My friends, many good sorts of persons, so called, must be classed among the wicked. It may be that persons of this class may regularly attend the house of God, and even join in a prayer to him, but alas! there may be nothing in the heart pleasing to God. [The preacher's agitation had now reached a most distressing point; and, after a pause, he said]:—I am attempting an impossibility; it is impossible for me to preach to you this night. I know not how to speak to you.

One of the deacons here shouted out, "Another signal has now been given from the galleries; but do not become excited, there is nothing to fear." In spite of this warning another rush was made, and numbers of persons, smashing the windows of the ground floor, made their exit into the gardens. Mr. Spurgeon now exclaimed, "God be pleased to pardon those who have done this great wrong! Retire quietly, my friends, and may God carry you home in safety!" Having pronounced the Benediction, Mr. Spurgeon, accompanied by several of his deacons, withdrew. After his retirement one of the deacons said that, although no sermon had been preached, still the large expense of the hall must be paid; and he hoped, on leaving, the congregation would not omit to aid by their contributions in defraying the charge.

On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held on the persons killed. After hearing evidence as to the identification of the bodies the inquiry was adjourned.

It is remarkable, as showing how gregarious a crowd is, that, though the means of exit from the building are so many, the greater part of the people in the first gallery, where all the mischief was done, appear to have made for one door, there being at least three others equally convenient, and affording equal facilities of escape.

A reward of £50 is offered to any person who will give such information to the Deacons at New Park-street Chapel, Southwark, or to the Commissioners of Police, Scotland-yard, Westminster, as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who, by giving a false alarm, occasioned such a distressing calamity.

ANOTHER CATASTROPHE FROM A FALSE ALARM.—Letters from Warsaw, of the 15th, confirm the report of the fatal accident which occurred at the great Jewish synagogue of Lublin, on the 8th inst., whereby seven men, twenty-one women, and seventeen children met with their deaths, from being crushed, or trampled under foot, and as many more wounded or mangled. It appeared that nearly 1500 persons were assembled on that day in the synagogue for the purpose of celebrating the festival of "Kipur," when an alarm of the "building is falling" was raised, and, spreading from mouth to mouth, the whole congregation rushed towards the door amidst frightful screams and furious contest for precedence. Nor was it discovered until too late that the alarm was totally false, but that it had arisen from a confusion or mistake of a word in the Polish language. The cause has been explained thus—some person charged with lighting the lamps dropped a match, and set fire for an instant only to a piece of cloth or hanging easily extinguished, but in doing so exclaimed *Pali Sie* (it burns). This being heard by some women was mistaken for *Walisie* (it is falling down). The last words were thereupon screamed aloud by a hundred voices, and a general rush towards the entrance took place.

The long-expected monster bell, to be placed in the Clock-tower of the new Palace at Westminster, has at last arrived at its destination uninjured. It is now being raised from the billyboy moored by the side of Westminster-bridge, and will shortly be placed on a temporary erection in order to test it before its being finally placed.

# ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.



POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY

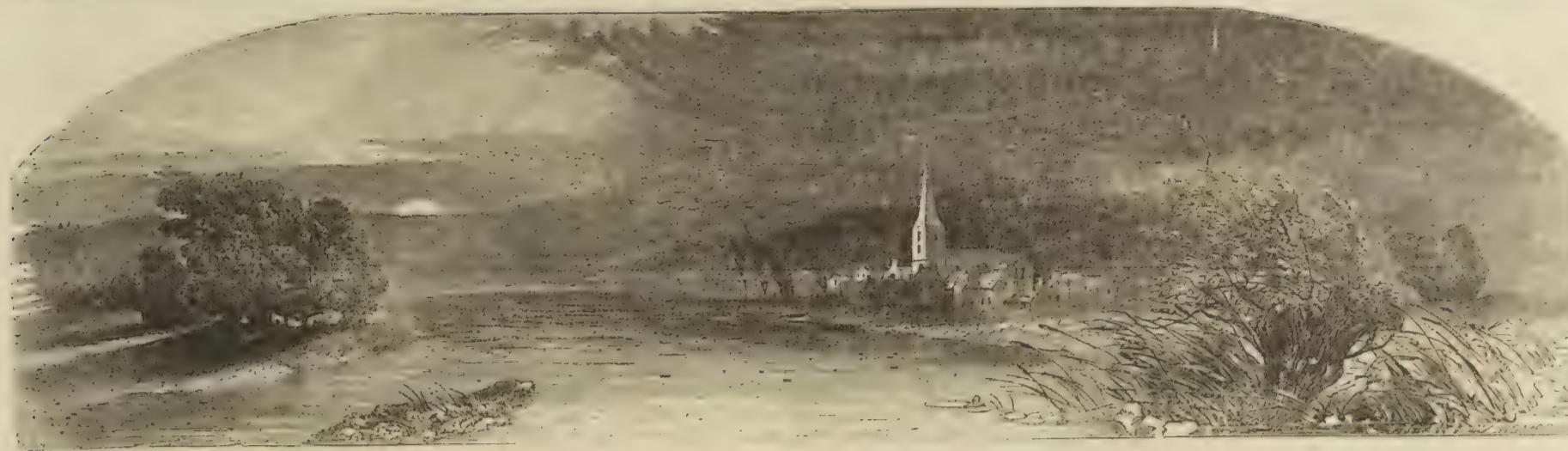
*Moderato.*

AIR, "SINCE HODGE PROVES UNGRATEFUL."

*The Symphonies and Accompaniment by FRANK MORI.*

*Moderato.*

Fare - well to the wood - lands, fare - well to the bow'rs, Fare - well to the home of our hap - - - piest  
hours, To plea - sant com - pan - ions, to mirth and to song, And the kind - heart - ed



friends we have che - rish'd so long; Our cares and our du - ties for - bid us to stay, But our

thoughts shall be with you wher - e - ver we stray, And we'll long for the sum - mer to

smile on the plain, To bid us re - turn to the wood - lands a - gain, To bid us re -

turn to the wood - lands a - gain.

I.

FAREWELL to the woodlands, farewell to the bowers,  
Farewell to the home of our happiest hours,  
To pleasant companions, to mirth and to song,  
And the kind-hearted friends we have cherish'd so long;  
Our cares and our duties forbid us to stay,  
But our thoughts shall be with you wherever we stray,  
And we'll long for the summer to smile on the plain,  
To bid us return to the woodlands again.

II.

And joyous to us shall the memories be  
That cling to the scenes where our hearts were so free,  
If care should perplex us, if sorrow should frown,  
Or weariness follow the toil of the town,  
We'll think of the days when our faces were bright  
With the rambles of morn and the songs of the night,  
And nourish the hope, 'mid the winter and rain,  
That we'll come back with summer to see you again.

GRAND BANQUET TO HERBERT INGRAM, ESQ., M.P.  
(By Electric Telegraph.)

BOSTON, Thursday, Eight o'clock.

Mr. Ingram was entertained this day by his constituents at a magnificent banquet given in the Hall of the Corn Exchange. About four hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner—being only about half the number that applied for seats, but could not be accommodated.

The chair was taken by Mr. M. Staniland, a gentleman who had been twice Mayor of the town.

The day was a perfect holiday, the inhabitants of the town having united together to testify their approbation of the conduct of their worthy representative during the last Session of Parliament.

The Corn Exchange Hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated with flags and banners of the Allied Powers in the late war, and with wreaths of flowers. Over the entrance, most artistically wrought with dalias, was the word "Welcome!" There were also brilliant gas illuminations appropriate to the occasion encircling the placard.

Several of the houses of business were closed from four o'clock. The town bands paraded the streets, playing joyous tunes, and the bells of St. Botolph's Church rang out a merry peal in harmony with the occasion. Mr. Ingram's reception was a perfect ovation. While we write the proceedings of the banquet are going on.

The Chairman proposed the health of the Hon. Member in a most eulogistic speech.

Mr. Ingram returned thanks in an address that occupied about twenty minutes' duration, in the course of which he was repeatedly cheered by all the company present.

We must defer a detailed report until our next week's publication.

We have engraved the facade of the New Corn Exchange upon page 410. The Corn Market, we gather from Mr. Pishey Thompson's excellent "History of Boston," just published, was originally held upon the common Corn-hill, on the east side of the Market-place, where a cross was built in 1588, and known as the Corn Cross, until it was taken down in 1790; and nearly upon its site, in the course of last year, was erected the handsome building we now engrave, and the Alhambra (illustrated in our Journal for June 28th, 1855). The present site was occupied by the Green Dragon public-house, supposed to have been the "Green Hunde," or Hound, in 1590, and one of the five houses then licensed to sell ale or beer brewed out of the town. The new Corn Exchange contains, besides the hall, ninety-three feet long by forty-nine feet six inches wide, a committee-room, two waiting-rooms, and offices. In the western front, which we engrave, the cranial groins, pediments, cornices, &c., are of fine Alabaster stone, and the entrance is by a flight of nine steps of superior York stone. The interior of the Exchange was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 15, 1856.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE CESAREWICH SETTLING was marked by nothing particular, and Vengeance was soon firm in his place for the Cambridgeshire, where Leicester meets him on 11 lb. better terms. It would be strange if the course of justice should be reflected in that race, by the mare leaving her colt. We much doubt, however, whether they can get rid of Malacca if she is "meant." The début of Rosa Bonheur in the Filly Stakes was rather slovenly; but still her fine racing shape avers for her a career like her own sister Typee's, and she will be a very great favorite for the Criterion on Monday. Colonist, a half-brother to Daniel O'Rourke, is in it, and, if he does not go, we shall have to guess all winter at the riddle which John Scott has set the public. By keeping his three most fancied Derby two-year-olds so dark, Newgate, Augury, and Sydney are also in the race; and nearly every starter will have to carry a penalty. There is little to help out the Cambridgeshire on Tuesday; and, perhaps, the most interesting race will be on the Thursday. The Glasgow Stakes has little of note in it. Bird-in-the-Hand and Bel Esperanza figure in the 50 sovereigns Stake entries; but Mangamese (8 st. 7 lb.), Cannobie (8 st. 5 lb.), Artillery (8 st. 4 lb.), Mincepie (8 st. 6 lb.), Stork (8 st.), Fisherman (8 st.), Vandermeulin (7 st. 12 lb.), and Glen Lee (7 st. 2 lb.), are all in the 100 sovereigns. A.F. Handicap. It is out of Mangamese's distance, and Artillery should be well to the fore at the finish. The Houghton Meeting, which extends over the whole six days, and a day of racing and steeplechasing at Abergavenny on Monday, will be the only fixtures of the week. Two-year-old running has been made more puzzling than ever by Sydney's bad start in the Clearwell, and the fact of Anton finishing a fair second to him in the Prendergast, and completely extinguishing the winner of the July at 6 lb. It would seem that 2 lb. or 3 lb. is quite enough, this year, to defeat a supposed good winner, so close are the cluster of second-rate forms behind Ignoramus and Blink Bonny. Anton's own brother, Antinous, was bought in at Tattersall's on Monday at a low figure—about one-fourth of what has been paid, on the average, for his three brothers as yearlings; and Sir Tatton Sykes scarcely elicited a bid, and returned to his stable unsold. He was bought by Mr. Clarke, some eight seasons ago, for 2000 guineas, and his stock have been uniformly large and stout-hearted. His daughter, Lady Tatton, won a slashing race for the Warwickshire Handicap on Tuesday; and there was, as last year, only half a neck between the first three. Gemma di Vergi gave no less than 32 lb. to Little Cob, a Chester winner, and won, after another of those severe head-and-head finishes, which never seem to have any effect on him; and Poodle was again successful in Captain Little's hands over this his favourite ground. The first steeplechase of the season here was an easy victory for Mr. B. Land's Cidham, ridden by his son—the once-renowned Bounton (who is for sale) being nowhere. Vindex, after a brilliant beginning and a very chequered career, has quitted the turf; and Sultan, one of the handsomest horses in England, is for sale. Bounton's fee is settled at twenty guineas; and the thousand-guinea chestnut foal, son of West Australian and Barlelle, has been christened Kirk Leatham. A Hind Stakes and a Derby are announced for Goodwood; but, as is generally the case at this keenly-conducted meeting, there is no added money. Three two-year-olds and four yearlings, belonging to Lord Exeter (who has picked up a few stakes this autumn), are for sale at Newmarket next week. To these we may add Vengeance and seven other racers belonging to "Mr. Edwards," who made very little by his Cesarewitch victory, which "Mr. Newgate" who "always signs bills with a dash" was unable to witness, owing to pecuniary pressure, although it is hoped that the eminent Q.C., who is always called into council, may be able to set things a little straight.

The great coursing meetings of the week are Market Weighton, at St. Leger ground for Yorkshire "long-tails," on Tuesday, &c.; Limerick, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Altear Club and Baldoyle Club, on Wednesday and Thursday; Patsfield (open), on Thursday and Friday; and Appleby (Westmoreland), on Friday and Saturday. Cricketers are now making up their scoring books for the season, and we find that the All England, in its wanderings, has won eleven matches, lost six, and drawn three; while the United All England has won seven, lost six, and drawn three. The latter made the enormous score of 258 at Luton. The beating men are not idle yet. Hennings and Taylor row a £10 a side match on Monday from Westminster to Putney; the Tyne Champion Regatta, from the High-level Bridge to the Meadows, comes off on the same day; and Tuesday is fixed for a £50 a side sailing match between the Hiram and the Quickstep, from Coalhouse Point to Woolwich and back to Gravesend.

Captain West is, we are glad to hear, gradually recovering; his truant stags, and both staghounds and foxhounds will have refilled well to their work, after a rare cub-hunting season, before another week classes. The vacant Cheshire mastership will, it is said, be offered to Sir Humphrey Trafford; and the Harboro' country is to be hunted by a new subscription pack, under the mastership of Mr. Green, of Rostleton. Tom Day is to be the huntsman, and the kennels will for this season be at Oadby. Owing to the lateness of the

autumn, Day has had to look very sharp about him to get hold of draught hounds, as nearly every good pack had disposed of theirs. Mr. F. Sutton offered fifteen couple or so as a present to a gentleman in this country, after the second Quorn sale, on condition that he would start a pack, but the offer was declined. Simpson has, we hear, resigned his place as huntsman to Lord Henry Bentinck, but his successor's name has not yet transpired. Some hint at Will Smith, late of the Brocklesby, and others trust that "hard-riding Jack," the first whip, and a worthy scion of that wonderful family of horsemen, the Morgans, will have a horn at last.

An odd misadventure lately befell Joe Maiden, who sticks vigorously to his cub-hunting, in spite of his "one leg in the grave." On counting over his hounds as he left Walton's Wood, he found that four of the best were missing. All search that night was fruitless, and nothing more was heard of them till the attention of the two whips and some colliers, who were dispatched to scour the country, was arrested by some whimpers, in answer to the horn, down a deserted coal shaft. On examination three of the hounds were found huddled together on an "offset," and were hauled up none the worse for their forty-eight hours' fast, and their twenty yards' fall; but the fourth and the fox have not yet been seen, and it is supposed they fell to the bottom of the shaft together. We must again remind our readers that any little foxhunting and coursing anecdotes will always be most welcome, and we should be much obliged to our Aberdeen fox-cub correspondent if he will favour us with his name and address, as we have received a communication for him.

## WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes.—Lady Barbara filly, 1. Amazillis filly, 2. Great Warwick Handicap.—Lady Tatton, 1. Prince of Orange, 2. Castle Park Nursery Handicap.—Gemma di Vergi, 1. The Little Cob, 2. Leamington Welter Cup.—Poodle, 1. Lord Alfred, 2. Handicap Stakes.—Ada, 1. Chatterton, 2. Match.—Alpha, 1. Mamukle, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Selling Stakes.—Springy John, 1. Maid of Perth, 2. Handicap Plate.—Lady Barbara f., 1. The Bold Buccleuch, 2. Handicap Hurdle-race.—Harry Lorrequer, 1. Royalalty, 2. Grand Open Steeplechase.—Odiham, 1. The Minor, 2. Scurry Handicap.—Ada, 1. Little Bird, 2.

## TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

CAMBRICESHIRE.—7 to 2 agst Vengeance (take 4 to 1); 8 to 1 agst Pole Star (taken); 8 to 1 agst Coup de Main (taken); 14 to 1 agst Pocher; 16 to 7 agst Malacea; 15 to 1 agst Merlin (taken); 25 to 1 agst Hospitality (offered); 25 to 1 agst Pretty Boy (taken); 30 to 1 agst Ada (taken and offered); 40 to 1 agst Porto Rico (offered); 50 to 1 agst Emily; 100 to 1 agst Speed the Coach.

DELHI.—10 to 1 agst Black Beauty (taken); 15 to 1 agst Leyola (taken); 15 to 1 agst Sydney (offered); 60 to 1 agst Lane Jockey (taken).

THE Committee of the Manchester Exhibition of Art Treasures have just appointed Mr. John B. Waring to the Department of Mediæval Art, for which he is to collect and arrange choice examples of carving in wood, ivory, metal-work, tapestry, the ceramic art, &c.

THE TYNE SAILORS' HOME was opened on Tuesday at Shields. Business was entirely suspended, and the day dedicated to the closing of the Home. This fine building has been erected at the cost of the Duke of Northumberland, at an outlay of above £6000/-. The inhabitants of the district contributing £600/- for its endowment. It is situated upon the New Quay, closely adjoining the river, and is a beautiful and substantial structure. At noon on Tuesday an immense procession, consisting of the corporate bodies, borough and county members, and magistrates, and other influential persons belonging to the district, with a large body of seamen, proceeded from the Town-hall to the railway station, and escorted the Duke, who arrived with Sir T. Herbert, M.P., in his private carriage, to the Home. His Grace was much cheered on the route by the immense body of people, probably forty thousand, who had assembled to witness the procession, and was received with a Royal salute by the vessels in the river. Addresses were presented to the Duke. In returning thanks, he expressed his satisfaction at the rapid increase of the tonnage registered in the Tyne, which had been so great that in 1855 one-eighth of the tonnage of the United Kingdom belonged to that river. In the afternoon the Duke dined with about five hundred gentlemen at the Albion.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

VERY few changes have taken place this week, in monetary matters; yet, on the whole, they have assumed rather a more favourable aspect. The advices from Paris state that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France is steadily on the increase; but, with this exception, affairs on the Continent do not improve. Here, there has been a fair, though not to say very brisk, demand for money, which has been fairly met both by the bill-brokers and the private bankers, who have on hand a full supply of cash. A small quantity of first-class paper has been done at 5/-; but the more current rates for bills having sixty days to run are from 6 to 7 per cent. The refusal on the part of the Bank of England to renew advances upon Stock has been productive of some inconvenience to the jobbers. We understand, however, that the necessary funds have been obtained in Lombard-street.

There are still large buyers of gold in our market for the Continent, and nearly the whole of the imports from America—about 220,000/-—have been taken for Paris and Vienna. Rather large quantities of silver continue to pour in upon us from various quarters to meet the Eastern demand. The last packet to India took out about 500,000/- in that metal; but the amount proposed to be forwarded by the next steamer is considerably in excess of that amount. The leading merchants at Hamburg have declared in favour of a gold currency, evidently under pressure. Scarcely any gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England this week, for export, and we do not apprehend any serious drain upon it, whilst the present caution in making advances and giving discount accommodation is preserved by the directors. The total circulation of the Bank is now £21,000,000/-. The securities are, however, large, viz. 32,000,000/-; the bullion is very little over 10,000,000/-; and the reserve is about 4,000,000/-.

Public Securities, arising from the public having purchased large parcels of Stock, have been very steady, and prices have had an upward tendency. The Unfunded Debt, notwithstanding that the Bank continues to make advances upon it, has been flat. On Monday prices generally were steady, as follows:—Bank Stock, 211, 212, 213, and 210; Three per Cent. Consols, for Money, 91 1/2 to 92; Ditto, for Account, 92 1/2 to 93; Reduced Three per Cent., 91 1/2; India Bonds, 58. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 28. to 29. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 1853, 29 1/2; Ditto, 1859, 29 1/2. On Tuesday a moderate business was done in Consols, for Money, at 91 1/2 to 92; for the Account, 92 1/2. The Reduced were 91 1/2 to 92; New Three per Cents, 91 1/2; Bank Stock, 210 to 213; Long Annuities, 1850, 215-16; Ditto, 1850, 20-16; Ditto, 1855, 19-17; India Stock, 22; India Bonds, 58. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 28. to 29. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 29 1/2. On Wednesday the market generally improved, and prices were well maintained by several *Bail* operations:—The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 92 1/2 up to 92 3/4; Ditto, for the Account, 92 1/2 to 92 3/4. The Reduced were 91 1/2 to 92 1/2; New Three per Cents, 91 1/2 to 92 1/2; Three per Cent. Consols, Money, 91 1/2 to 92 1/2; Ditto, for Account, 92 1/2 to 93; Five per Cents, 111; India Bonds, 58. prem.; Long Annuities, 1850, 215-16; Ditto, 1855, 17-16 to 18; Exchequer Bills, 28. to 29. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 29 1/2. On Thursday the market generally improved, and prices were well maintained by several *Bail* operations:—The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 92 1/2 up to 92 3/4; Ditto, for the Account, 92 1/2 to 92 3/4. The Reduced were 91 1/2 to 92 1/2; and the New Three per Cents, 91 1/2 to 92 1/2. The Thirty Years' Annuity, 1855, was 17. 15-16 to 18. Exchequer Bills were 28. to 29. prem. for Large, and 38. to 39. prem. for Small; India Bonds, 38. to 39. prem.; and Exchequer Bonds, 29 1/2.

There has been an improved feeling in the Foreign House, and a fair average business has been transacted in it. Annexed are the leading quotations during the week:—Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 85; Granada New Active Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 23; Mexican Three per Cents, 212; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44; Russian Five per Cents, 10; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90 1/2; Ditto, Small, 97; Sardinian Five per Cents, 80; Spanish Three per Cents, 41 1/2; Ditto, New Deferred, 21; Swedish Four per Cents, 86; Turkish Six per Cents, 90 ex div.; Turkish Four per Cents Guaranteed, 90 1/2; Dutch Four per Cents, 95 1/2; Brazilian Five per Cents, 90 1/2; Chilean Six per Cents, 103; Chilean Three per Cents, 71; Danish Three per Cents, 84.

Most Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been firm in price:—Bank of London, 64; London Chartered of Australia, 19 1/2; London and Westminster, 46 1/2; National Provincial of England, 75; South Australia, 31; Union of Australia, 65; Union of London, 26.

The market for Miscellaneous Securities has been rather flat:—Canada Government six per Cents have realised 112 1/2; Crystal Palace, 2; Electric Telegraph, 32; London Omnibus Company, 32; London Dock, 104 1/2; St. Katharine Dock, 80; East and West India, 126; Victoria, 203; National Discount Company, 53; North of Europe Steam, 15 1/2; Royal Mail Steam, 15 ex div.; Scottish Australian Investment, 15 1/2; South Australian Land, 33; Van Dieman's Land, 26 1/2; Victoria Government Debentures, 110 1/2; Hengford Bridge Shares, 8; Waterloo, New Annuities of 7, 26 1/2; Vauxhall, 26 1/2; Berlin Waterworks have been 53; East London, 119; Kent, 80; Grand Junction, 77; Ditto, New, 33; Lambeth, 95; West Middlesex, 100.

All Railway Shares have steadily advanced in price, with a full average business going in them. The following are the official closing prices on Tuesday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 4 1/2; Bristol and Exeter, 93; Caledonian, 55; Chester and Holyhead, 32 1/2; East Anglian, 10 1/2; Eastern Counties, 9 1/2; East Lancashire, 8 1/2; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 33 1/2 ex div.; Glasgow and South-Western, 91; Great Northern, 93; Ditto, A Stock, 83; Ditto, B Stock, 124; Great Western, 64 1/2; Lancaster and Carlisle, 72; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95 1/2; London and Blackwall, 63 1/2; London and Brighton, 106; London and North-Western, 103 1/2; Manchester, 56; and Lincolnshire, 33 1/2; Midland, 78 1/2; Norfolk, 50; North British, 38 1/2; North-Eastern, Berwick, 80 1/2; Ditto, Leeds, 17 1/2; Ditto, York, 57; North Staffordshire, 12; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 27 1/2; Scottish North-Eastern, Midland Stock, 71; Shropshire Union, 40 1/2; South Devon, 14 1/2; South-Eastern, 69; South Wales, 78; Stockton and Darlington, 37 1/2; Vale of Neath, 18 1/2.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 95; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 110; Lowestoft, 82; Preston and Wyre, 1-Half-Shares—22; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 8; South Staffordshire, 7 1/2.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 11 1/2; Great Northern Five per Cent, 110 1/2; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 103 1/2; Great Western Four per Cent, 87 1/2; London and Brighton New Six per Cent, 135; Ditto, Five per Cent, 115; Midland Consolidated, 130 1/2; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 92 1/2; Ditto, 1 dls.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 103; Stockton and Darlington, 27 1/2; Waterford and Killenny, 3 1/2.

FOREIGN.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 1 1/2; Bombay, Beroda, and Central India, 16 1/2; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 7 1/2; Eastern of France, 31 1/2; Grand Trunk of Canada, 11 1/2; Great Central of France, 22 1/2; Great Indian Peninsula, 21 1/2; Great Luxembourg, 4 1/2; Great Western of Canada, 23 1/2; Ditto New, 7 1/2; Madras, 21 1/2; Paris and Lyons, 50 1/2; Royal Swedish, 1; Sambo and Meuse, 10 1/2.

Mining Shares have been firm. On Thursday Mariquita were done at 8 1/2; Santiago de Cuba, 1 1/2; Sorbridge Mining Company, 3 1/2.

## THE MARKETS.

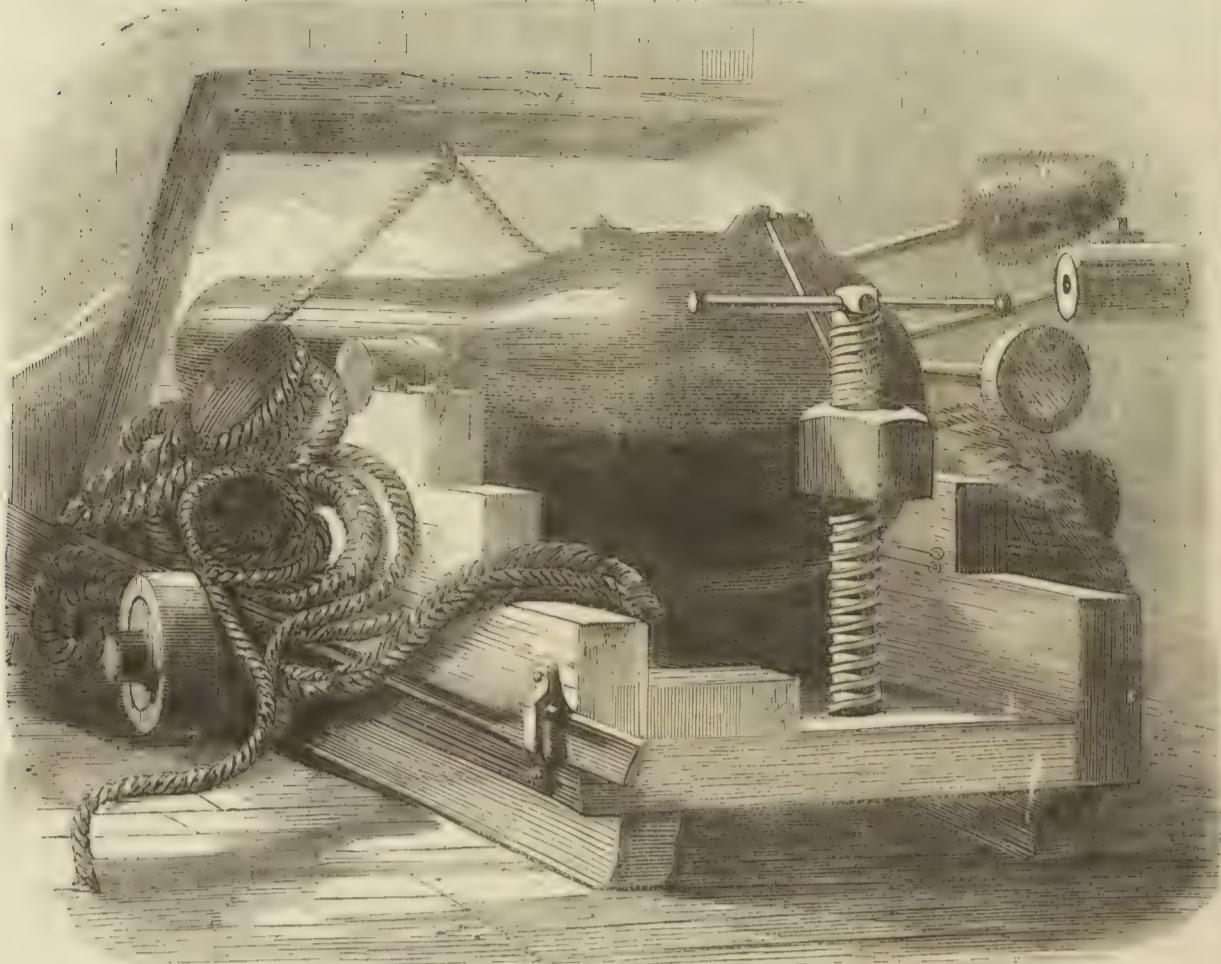
CORN-EXCHANGE, October 22.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was very moderate, and gradually out of condition. All kinds met a dull inquiry. The few selected samples in the market sold at about stationary prices; but the value of other qualities gave way to 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat—the show of which was tolerably good—was sold off slowly, at last week's currency. There was much less activity in the barley trade, and in some instances grinding parcels were lower than before. No change in the demand for, or value of, malt—the supply of which was very moderate. With Irish and foreign oats we were well supplied, and the oat trade ruled dull, at fairly stationary prices. Both beans and peas were firm, and quite as dear as last week. There was a moderate demand for flour, at late rates.

Oct. 23.—The attendance of buyers to-day was limited, and all kinds of produce moved off slowly, at about Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 52s. to 70s.; ditto, white, 60s. to 77s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 52s. to 70s.; rye, 38s. to 42s.; grinding barley, 31s. to 38s.; distilling, ditto, 61s. to 68s.; malt, 42s. to 49s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s. to 76s.; brown, ditto, 64s. to 69s.; King and Ware, 70s. to 78s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26s. to 28s.; potato, ditto, 28s. to 33s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s. to 25s.; white, 22s. to 28s.; tallow, 28s. to 31s.; hops, 40s. to 43s.; maple, 10s. to 12s.; white, 12s. to 14s.; rye, 48s. to 52s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 48s. to 49s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 9d. to 9d. per pound. Linseed, 7d.





GUN OF THE "MERRIMAC," UNITED STATES' STEAM-FRIGATE.

in arming their splendid frigate, the *Merrimac*, have thought better of the shell system than we have. She is armed exclusively with shell guns, and there is not one solid shot on board. On her main-deck she carries twenty-four guns of nine-inch bore; on her spar-deck fourteen eight-inch broadside guns, and two ten-inch pivot guns—forty pieces of heavy ordnance in all; besides which there are a few brass howitzers for boat service.

The form of the guns of the *Merrimac* is very peculiar. They are amazingly thick at the breech, and very thin in what is called the chase, that part of the gun lying between the trunnions and the muzzle. They are peculiar, too, in not having a hinder truck, so that the force of recoil is very much deadened by friction of the carriage against the deck. The gun recoils sufficiently, however, for the purpose of convenient loading, and when charged it has to be thrust out of the porthole again. As the hinder truck has been removed an equivalent must be found. Accordingly a truck is extemporised by thrusting under the gun-carriage a little truck, of peculiar construction, attached to the end of a hand-spike. The cleaner, technically called a sponge, commonly made of lamb's skin, is made of bristles set in wood—a veritable brush, in point of fact, of a shape exactly suited to the chamber of the gun. The rammer is somewhat hollowed out, the better to press home the shell. The *Merrimac* is a perfect model of a beautiful frigate.

#### THE CASE OF HENRY CORT.

THE history of the industrial arts in Britain abounds with instances of public injustice to inventors, and unmerited neglect of their descendants; and to this class of unredressed grievances we regret to

add the case of Henry Cort, who has been designated "the father of the iron trade of Great Britain." Mr. Cort was born at Lancaster, and died 23rd May, 1800, aged sixty.

When in business at Gosport as an iron manufacturer, he invented and secured by patent, in the years 1783, 1784, two processes, which, in the words of a contemporary, "relieved us from the commercial servitude, and liberated, for the use of the English manufacturer, the supplies of iron which are stored up so profusely under the surface of these islands. The first process, the cheap manufacture of wrought iron, by the flame of pit-coal in the puddling furnace; the second process, which was the rolling of the cheap wrought iron through grooved rollers, enabled the manufacturer to produce twenty tons of bar iron in the same time and with the same labour previously required to manipulate one ton of inferior quality, by the tedious operation of forging under the hammer."

"Before the year 1785, when iron was, comparatively speaking, but slightly used for commercial, maritime, or social purposes, we paid annually to Russia and Sweden something like £1,500,000 for wrought iron. Then came the war, came commercial embarrassments, depreciated paper, foreign prohibitions, and an overpowering and increasing demand for more and more iron. The inventions of Henry Cort carried us easily through this period of sharp trial, and, as his descendants allege, were the principal cause of our success. It would indeed be impossible to exaggerate the advantages resulting from an unlimited supply of the 'precious metal.'"

In testimony of Henry Cort's sole claim, his son has succeeded in

obtaining the signatures of the most eminent engineers and iron-masters in England to the petition, in which he sets forth his father's claims to be considered as the exclusive author of the improvements in the manufacture of iron. His inventions, however, having been uncontested for more than seventy years, and still universally adopted in this and all other countries, there is not much chance of hostile criticism to create even a momentary doubt of his exclusive right to both discoveries; previous to which the total make of charcoal pig-iron was less than 18,000 tons annually; now it is considerably more than 4,000,000 tons annually, with pit-coal. Bar-iron, only a few thousand tons, too inferior for exportation; now more than 2,000,000 tons are made annually, and nearly 1,000,000 tons of the latter exported annually to all the markets in the world; besides more than 300,000 tons of pig-iron. For these unparalleled services Henry Cort derived no remuneration. He expended a private fortune exceeding £20,000 in bringing his patent processes to complete perfection. When that was achieved, and the leading ironmasters of the kingdom had signed contracts to pay him 10s. per ton for their use, his patents were seized by a high officer of the Crown, holding the responsible and lucrative posts of Treasurer of the Navy and Secretary of War; and under an extent obtained by the misrepresentation of a Deputy, his works at Fontley, and his freeholds at Gosport, valued, with the stock and goodwill of a lucrative trade, at £39,000, were handed over to the son of a defaulter in that Treasurer's office. This son, the partner of Henry Cort, was allowed to hold undisturbed possession for thirty years, till he died, in order that his lips might be kept sealed against the misapplication of the Treasurer's own trust to a large amount, and for which he was ultimately impeached by the House of Commons.

It appears, also, that the Treasurer and his confidential Deputy, only a few weeks before the sitting of the Commissioners for Naval Inquiry in 1803, indemnified each other by a joint release, and agreed to burn these accounts for a very large amount of public money which had passed through their hands in fourteen years, without any audit whatever, although the Treasurer's balances throughout the whole of this period were deficient, on the average, not less than £600,000 annually! £34,000,000 of the amount having been kept at a private banker's, partly for gambling transactions on the Stock Exchange, the Deputy having drawn for £1,000,000 sterling in a single day. (See "Tenth Report of the Naval Commissioners.")



HENRY CORT, FROM A FAMILY PICTURE.

In this general conflagration all the evidence by which Henry Cort's case could have been established are stated in the *Times* to have perished; and the culprits refused to answer any questions which would have criminated themselves; and, as far as we can make out the story, Henry Cort was involved in the ruin of a public defaulter, with whose crimes he was not in any degree concerned. He, as the only solvent person connected with any transactions in which this person was involved, was made to pay to the full extent of his last shilling. It is probable, indeed, that, from his royalties and receipts under his patents, Cort or his representatives could have satisfied all claims. Time, however, was denied him, and the simple plan adopted of ruining him and his descendants outright.

It should, however, be noticed that three State documents did escape being reduced to ashes in the above conflagration. One was a memorial from the Treasurer of the Navy to the Lords of the Treasury, dated 27th May, 1800, only four days after he knew that Henry Cort no longer lived to tell a very different tale; the memorialist having prayed their Lordships to release his own debt to the Crown from £21,846, on the ground that so much had been advanced out of his own trust to prosecute the discoveries of Henry Cort, which he had secured, of great national importance, and deserving of a Parliamentary reward; whereas the whole of the money had been taken from the trust of another Treasurer of the Navy many years before. Mr. Whitbread denounced this act as nothing less than raising £24,846 out of the hard earnings of the people, under false pretences; besides which, only one year after the bonfire the Treasurer, then a Peer of the realm, obtained the other documents which escaped the flames, being two Royal warrants, granting to himself and his wife additional pensions of £1500 per annum; the last being distinguished by Mr. Whitbread as having the appearance of being signed by "one who knew not what he did." By these means Henry Cort was deprived of all his property and patent rights—valued, when they expired, in 1798, at £250,000.

Let the reader for a moment reflect that there yet remain unredressed these acts of injustice at a moment when our iron fleet, iron gun-boats, iron mercantile marine, iron railways, iron engines, iron cotton-mills, iron suspension and tubular bridges, iron batteries, iron palaces, &c., are our boast all over the world. While others have, upon the strength of Henry Cort's discoveries, been raised to the position of millionaires, his children are starving. It is true, a small sum has been conceded to two of his daughters by the Crown—about equal in amount to the wages of a domestic servant of the humblest description; and even this has been made subject to deductions, amounting to £500 in the last 40 years!

This generous appeal, however, has not been made in vain—her Majesty having, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, conferred a pension of £50 per annum on Mr. Richard Cort, the only surviving son, while several of the principal ironmasters in South Wales and Staffordshire are now considering in what way best to serve the case of Henry Cort's children with the iron trade generally. In the mean time many iron companies, iron merchants, and eminent railway engineers have liberally contributed—two of them doubling, and one even trebling, their previous subscriptions to "Cort's National Testimonial Fund"—for which an account has been opened at the banking-house of Sir J. W. Lubbock and Co., in the names of a committee; so that tardy justice will, we hope, be rendered to the family of one who has proved himself a real benefactor to his country and the whole human race.



THE CORN-EXCHANGE, BOSTON.—(SEE PAGE 428.)



"VENGEANCE," THE WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH STAKES, 1856.

VENGEANCE is a brown horse, standing about fifteen hands high, got by Chanticleer out of Gladiole's dam. He has a blood-like head, straight neck, deep girth and ribs, with good back and loins, quarters rather drooping towards the tail, which is somewhat bushy, and carried a little way from him. He is inclined to be "light timbered" and high on his leg, but sound, good-looking joints, feet, &c. He has a white blaze in his face, and white marks on three of his feet, and covered in many places with white ticks. Though on a smaller scale than his sire, there are many points in his shape strongly indicative of his Chanticleer descent.

#### CANNES.

SITUATED on the fairest part of the Cornice-road, and beneath the bright sky of Provençal, like many favoured spots of the Continent, Cannes is gradually becoming an English colony, and will soon prove a very formidable rival to its more showy neighbour, Nice. The picturesque and Italian-like town clusters round and half climbs a sloping hill, surmounted by ancient Roman turrets. It forms exactly the centre of a lovely bay, with Antibes and its fort on one side, and

the Estrella range of mountains projecting in every variety of romantic shape on the other; while in the far distance Corsica faintly dots the horizon. The shore, unlike the shingly one of Nice, is of the finest sand, soft to the feet of lady bathers—who must, however, consent to share the waters with the porpoises, which disport themselves close to shore in fine weather. For miles on each side of the town, elegant villas, surrounded by orange groves, line the road; they have been chiefly built by British residents. The one always eagerly inquired for, and where the *retirini* make a momentary halt, is Lord Brougham's, whose pretty marble pillars are seen through a thick approach of olive and citron trees. It is called the Château Eleanora Louisa, after his Lordship's late daughter, to whose memory it is dedicated, and on the subject of whose loss the most feeling verses by Lord Carlisle, Marquis Wellesley, and her father are inserted in the interior walls. She died at the age of seventeen, and the deep and everlasting devotion to her memory is a touching trait in the character of the acute lawyer and brilliant statesman. Lord Brougham passed the late autumn and severe winter months at Cannes, and made great efforts for the welfare of the place, not only by unbounded hospitality, but also by encouraging improvements and inducing the French Government to grant a subsidy for the erection of a pier and lighthouse where the steamers from Mar-

seilles touch weekly. Small as the society was as yet, still it was large enough for divisions and strife; and the Scotch portion of the community found their consciences would not allow of their listening to the episcopal service; neither would their pride let them pray in their drawing-rooms while the other believers had a special edifice. So, accordingly, equal exertions were made on their part. A Scotch church of humble pretensions was erected in the town, and all were satisfied. But it was soon discovered that dividing the forces gave very few to either party; so that, though there were two churches, there was not one good congregation. At length, all acrimony being softened by the sweet breezes of the south, the more sensible portion reasoned with their consciences, and compounded matters by attending morning service in one and afternoon in the other church. We hope, though, that there will soon be people enough to fill both edifices—for enchanting sunshine, bracing air, and cheap living, with the rural quiet wanting at Nice, make Cannes an inviting winter retreat for *Paterfamilias*. We must, however, say that, though there are several hotels which do to stop at for a day or so, there is not one regular good one, like the Victoria at Nice, where a family could winter who do not want to begin housekeeping; so there is a capital opening for an enterprising



THE CHATEAU ELEANORA LOUISA, OF THE RIGHT HON. LORD BROUHAM, AT CANNES.

## THE NEW PUBLIC OFFICES AND THE WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

It is the misfortune of the public in all that relates to its buildings and other works to be worse served, more precariously, capriciously, and expensively, than any private individual in the country ; and for this simple reason, that there is no tangible permanent responsibility attaching to any one for the satisfactory and economical carrying out of such undertakings. The chief direction of these matters would appear to be divided between the Treasury and the Board of Works—the one devising and executing, the other sanctioning and paying ; but they again—as illustrated in the recent case of the proposed St. James's-park improvements, are liable to receive special instructions from almost every other public department in turn, until the very notion of initiative responsibility becomes out of the question. The uncertain and generally brief tenure of office of the Commissioner of Public Works—an eligible halfway house for Secretaries of State expectant—would alone be sufficient to account for much inconsistency, inefficiency, and extravagance in the details of works in progress, and in the plans for those in contemplation ; and no solid improvement can be expected till something of permanence is established in this department.

separated last winter. Of this episode we shall say more anon. From Paris we learn that Lord Brougham left that capital a few days since for Cannes.

## BLENNHEIM.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS)

The new Palace of Westminster is an example of mismanagement, which it is fearful to contemplate; even Sir C. Trevyhan admitted before the "Committee on Public Offices" that it was a case in which the public had not been properly and economically dealt by. "This building," he explains, "has been constructed under very peculiar circumstances; there have been a great many authorities to be consulted with reference to this building." He assures us, however, that "we have been continually improving in the transaction of public business," and he imagines that, through the precautions which the Board of Works now takes in these matters, the waste and mismanagement of the past will not be repeated. We must be permitted to doubt the realisation of this gratifying promise; on the contrary, we see in the very inspiration of the authorities of the Board of Works in the schemes for Public Offices and other improvements, now under consideration, evidence of laxness and speculativeness, which forbodes disappointment and loss incalculable. Let the public compare Sir C. Barry's "approximate estimate" for rebuilding the Westminster Palace—£800,000, as we recollect—with the figure now avowed of £2,590,000, and then, applying the rule of three to Mr. H. A. Hunt's "approximate estimate" of £3,500,000 for this "Public Offices" scheme, consider what it may ultimately cost. The answer would be some eight or ten millions; but, allowing this to be excessive, we shrewdly suspect that half the larger amount would not exceed the actual figure when all is over.

But this gran'l scheme of buildings, extending to Great George-street and Bridge-street, by no means exhausts the new Chief Commissioner's ambitious views ; it is, indeed, but the commencement of a system of works which may be truly styled gigantic ; and to which the recent enormous architectural undertakings under Imperial sanction in Paris must yield the palm for extent and costliness. The system, as far as it has as yet been shadowed forth, resolves itself into several distinct "blocks." The parent block we have already spoken of at length—"it is bounded on the north by Dover House and the back of Richmond-terrace ; on the west by St. James's-park ; on the south by Great George-street and New Palace-yard ; and on the east by the river ; and will cost, according to Mr. H. A. Hunt's "approximate estimate," £3,500,000 ; or, deductions made for expected savings elsewhere, £2,500,000.

The Chairman of the Committee, being himself Sir B. A. Hall, the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, suggests to the witness (being his own surveyor, Mr. H. A. Hunt):—

Supposing it should be deemed advisable to purchase all the property from Downing-street on the north to Great George-street on the south, and from the Thames on the east to St. James's-park on the west, for the purpose of new Government offices, would not there be some adjacent property which would be so materially increased in value that it would be desirable for the Government to purchase also that property in the first instance to provide for the case of any further extension being deemed desirable on the south side of Great George-street?

To which the witness, of course, answers in the affirmative, that "it would be desirable to have the power of taking all the property within the immediate vicinity." The Chairman points at first to "the block of buildings which lies between Great George-street and Westminster Abbey," including the Broad Sanctuary, which we will call Block No. 2. Mr. Jackson, a member of the Committee, suggests taking in (Block No. 3) "all the property to the south of Westminster Abbey which lies parallel to the new Houses of Parliament;" including the whole of Abingdon-street, Great College-street, and the houses abutting upon Westminster School. Mr. H. A. Hunt, encouraged by the Chairman and various members of the Committee, then goes further a-field. He would have (Block No. 4) "the property lying between Poets'-corner on the north, Wood-street on the south, the river Thames on the east, and Great Smith-street and Dean-street on the west, including in that block the Canons' houses and Westminster School and the College;" and another block (No. 5), "near the Wellington Barracks, the property bounded on the south by York-street; on the north, partly by the Wellington Barracks, and partly by the Birdeage-walk; east, by Queen-street, Queen-square; and west, by James-street, Buckingham-gate;" and yet another block (No. 6) "from Queen-square on the west, up to Princes-street on the east, Birdeage-walk on the north, and Tothill-street on the south." The total area of these last five blocks is 1,231,606 feet; and the cost of purchasing the various properties Mr. H. A. Hunt estimates at £1,757,500.

With respect to the question of what would have to be done with this large tract of land when purchased by the Government we are not left in doubt. Of course, very little of it, in addition to the "Parent Block," could be wanted for "Public Offices;" and the ominous words "improvement" and "improvable value" suggest a picture of official jobbery upon "a scale of magnitude ~~which I am surprised~~." Mr. H. A. H. ~~and~~ explains the matter. —

If you had a Joint-Stock Company to deal with instead of the Govern-

ment, and you got a good rent from the Government for the use of as much of this property as they required, would it, in your opinion, be a good speculation for a company to enter into?—It would depend upon what the "good rent" from the Government would be. As a general principle, we know perfectly well that making new thoroughfares in the metropolis is a very expensive operation and requires a very large outlay, which you never get back again. Therefore, as a commercial speculation by a joint-stock company looking for five, or six, or seven per cent as a dividend, I do not think the scheme would pay. But as to the Government, who desire to provide offices for the several departments, and to improve the neighbourhood and vicinity of the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace, *I think it might be done by them without much loss to the country.*

We think it would be sufficient to let this audacious and reckless project rest upon the very testimony of its advocates to ensure its condemnation by the country; we are much mistaken if, now we have called attention to it, a very firm and unmistakable opposition is not organised against it before the next meeting of Parliament. With singular modesty and simplicity, Mr. Hunt urges as an inducement to undertake this huge job, that it would "resuscitate" that most monstrous and now defunct job, "the Westminster Improvement Commission," with their unfinished Victoria-street—whose only fault, it seems, according to the Surveyor of the Board of Works, was that "they did not take enough public property." Now, considering that the Westminster Improvement Commission squandered away upwards of a million sterling of public money, and that their bonds are now at 98 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent discount, the amount of "public property" which may require to be sacrificed before the proposed process of "resuscitation" is completed must be considerable—we will not attempt to calculate it.

Independent of the enormous outlay and jobbery which would inevitably attend any scheme of this kind, there are inherent objections to the site itself, which can never be got over. The whole of this tract of land lies in a swamp, or what once was a swamp, at such a low level, that the surface of a considerable portion of it is actually a foot or two below high-water mark, and in the general average but from a foot to two or three feet above it. Under these circumstances, how is drainage, the drainage of the basements of houses, possible, except upon an artificial and intermittent system, which would be both costly and precarious?

But why should the Board of Works, dealing with public money, take upon them to give vitality and improved value to this the most ineligible site within the range of the bills of mortality, when they have land nearer home better adapted in every respect for the sole immediate purpose they ought to have in hand, and which, upon every account, ought properly to be public property? We allude to the nearly open plot of ground known as Privy Gardens, including the ground occupied by Montagu House, and that occupied by Richmond-terrace, and also to that piece of ground between the Horse Guards and the Treasury, occupied by Melbourne House, which originally formed part of the site of Whitehall Palace; and which, continued down to Bridge-street, would make one compact and homogeneous area in immediate contiguity with, and naturally pertaining to, the site now occupied by the Public Departments, as well as with the Houses of Parliament. A member of the Committee drew the attention of Mr. Hunt to the feasibility of adopting this locality as an alternative to the Tothill-fields Colonisation and Improvement speculation; and that gentleman, in reply to various questions, says:—"It would be a very great thing, and would, of course, afford very large accommodation. Speaking architecturally, and for public purposes, I should think it better than any other that I know." The only objection he apprehends is on the score of expense; but the probable amount of which he was not prepared to state when the subject was first mentioned. At the next meeting he states the estimated cost at £1,126,000, being an amount less by half a million than that estimated for the Westminster Improvement plan. But the superior advantages of the site upon all public grounds is such as to render pecuniary considerations within the limits arrived at of comparatively trivial importance. There should be no hesitation nor doubt about the matter. Let the Public Offices occupy the best site available to them, and a great national work be completed in one of our most interesting historical highways; where, in the eloquent language of Sir C. E. Trevelyan, "at one end we should have the ancient Palace of Westminster, bringing down our historical associations from the times of the early Saxon Kings; and at the other we should have the Palace of Whitehall, carrying them on to the Revolution."

The hon. gentleman from whom we have just quoted urges another argument in favour of this site—in which, however, we confess we are not able to follow him; and we quote it merely as another instance of the speculative turn which the official mind now-a-days is apt to take, even on the most matter-of-fact occasions. Sir C. E. Trevelyan says:—

My experience leads me to attach great value to the improvements of this kind; if they are estimated only by the most vulgar, matter-of-fact test, that of pecuniary value, they amount to a great deal. For instance, supposing this plan of improvement, or any similar to it, or better than it, to be adopted, how many persons would see it in the course of a year, and what would each person give to see it? If you only estimate it at sixpence a head, what an immense sum it would amount to!

Putting the sixpences out of the question however, and abandoning for the moment poor Victoria-street to its fate; postponing also to some more convenient time Sir B. Hall's visions of the improvable value of the swamps and back slums of Westminster; all we urge at present is that, in preference to any other scheme, the Whitehall estates should be converted to the use of the public, with such additions as may be necessary to perfect the plan upon an adequate and comprehensive scale. The architect who has to deal with this site—bounded by the river on one side, and the park on the other, with the Abbey and Palace of Westminster facing him—will have one of the finest opportunities any artist in this country ever enjoyed of producing a grand and masterly result. If he were to fail it would be his own fault and the public misfortune. But we will not anticipate the possibilities of failure.

THE PRUSSIAN EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE.—The Grand Evangelical Church Conference is convoked to meet in Berlin, on the 2nd of November. The King has accorded an apartment in the Mon Bijou Palace for the purpose. The meeting will be presided over by the President of the Supreme Evangelical Council, and will be attended by the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs. The members convoked comprise all the general superintendents and numerous other spiritual and theological dignitaries throughout the monarchy. One of the grand objects of this conference will be to solve, if possible, the problem of unity, which has baffled all attempts from the days of Leibnitz to the present hour.

has bailed all attempts from the days of Leibnitz to the present hour.

THE REV. F. S. BACHELOR, who is appointed Assistant Chaplain to the new convict establishment at Chatham, has just been presented by the officers of Dartmoor prison with a valuable timepiece, in testimony of their respect for his meritorious efforts, during the year, in promoting their spiritual growth and development.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

MEMORABILIA,  
LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND  
ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

## A BOOK OF FOOLS.

Resuming my description of "FOOLE UPON FOOLE" (the unique Ato of 1605), I come to *Leavan*, the "leane Foole," and "pet of a large Gentleman in the merry forest of Shearwood," a huge gormandiser, who, ever eating, yet still hungry, devoured "his Maister's Hawke, and was almost choked with the Fethers." To *Jack Miller*, the "cleane Foole," renowned for chanting his popular trol-my-dame of "Derrie Jaire," and for out-frolicking "Gruinball the clowne," that rare figure of fun in the halls and hostelleries of England in the olden time! To *Will Sommers* the "merry Foole," whose quick sayings, antics, grimaces, and sharp, sly humour shook the fat fitches of Royalty with laughter. And to *John of the Hospitall*, the "verrie Foole," who was a leader of the blind, a "fostered fatherless child" in Christ's Hospital, a peripatetic preacher, and a psalm-singer! In a curious old comedy, "The History of the two Maids of More-clake, 1609," *John* is introduced as the clown, or Mr. Merriman, for the sole purpose (after the fashion of those days) of making rude sport for the "groundlings."

Of these ancient fools *Will Sommers* was by far the most famous, and the only legitimate successors to his coxcomb, and cap and bells, were *Talton*, the "undumpisher" of Queen Elizabeth, and *Archie*, Jester to King Charles I. The satirical quips and practical jokes of these privileged drolls would, in the present precise times, be pronounced "prodigious!" King, Cardinal, Bishop, and Courtier escaped not their wicked wit. It is true that in some cases Fools were whipped; but these were base counterfeits, strollers, and rascals who haunted the cellars, and hung about the butties of the nobility and gentry, and whose toleration depended entirely upon their good behaviour. A hole in their manners was soon mended by the scourge. The above *Triumvirate* were of a totally different class to those not altogether unentertaining vagabonds!

Peeping between the hangings, while King Harry was at dinner, *Will Sommers* set the table in a roar. His coat of motley gave impunity to his sarcastic home-thrusts, and kept his bald pate upon his brawny shoulders. Cardinal Wolsey, though he maintained a fool, called *Patch*, for his own sport, liked not *Will Sommers* for the trick he played upon him before his Majesty at Windsor, to the great contentment and delight of the Defender of the Faith! King Charles was more complaisant to the Church. He cashiered poor *Archie* for a bitter jest upon Laud.

The following true effigy of "my uncle," whom the prophetic soul of *Sommers* introduced to bluff Harry in order to procure him a pension of "twentie pound a yere," is curious. "A plaine olde man of three score yeres, with a buttoned cap, a buckram felling band, coarse, but cleane: a russett coat, a white belt of horse-hide, a close round breech of russet sheep's wool, with a long stocke of white kersey, a high shoo with yellow buckles, all white with dust."

*Stultorum plena sunt omnis*. Thero is Solomon's Fool, who despises wisdom—St. Gregory's busy Fool, who meddles with other men's matters and neglects his own—Seneca's Fool, who always is, even in old age but beginning to live—The rich Fool of Socrates, "a golden slave!" The servile Fool of Dionysius, haughty to the poor and humble to the proud—The Fool of Pachimerus, who turns serious things into jest, and is solemn over trifles and toys—And the Fool of Crates, who in prosperity is drunk and in adversity mad. There is the Fool who affects to despise what he wants the taste to appreciate—The Fool who fancies he knows everything and yet knows nothing—Fortune's Fool—And though last, not least! The Fool (many will be inclined to add) who gave *Tercynd-five pounds ten shillings* for this bizarre brochure, and verified the old adage, "a Fool and his money are soon parted!"

This latter list of Fools may be classed as Fools "natural," whose heads are to be let "unfurnished"—Those of which my tiny tome treats belong (with certain allowances) to Fools "artificial," who wore not Motley in their brains! Fellows of infinite jest with a dash of the quaint wit of Touchstone and the arch knavery of Autolius!

Let this then be my apology for introducing to "Memorabilia" my "Nest of Ninnies."

Canonbury, Sept. 30, 1856.

GEORGE DANIEL.

## QUERIES.

RUSSIAN CHRISTIAN NAMES.—The subject of Russian Christian names, or rather patronymic distinctives, appears to be well nigh exhausted; but some of your correspondents will, perhaps, suggest the origin and meaning of the terminations off or ow, eff or ew, which I take to be identical, and which are so frequently affixed to Russian surnames? On looking over a list of 300

Of this polished nation,  
Whose names want nothing but pronunciation,

I find ninety ending in off or ow; twenty-seven, in eff or ew; thirty, in orino; eleven, in witsch, witz, or wicz; six, in or; sixteen other Slavonic names; forty-two Polish ditto, all ending in ski; seventy-eight Germanic ditto. If, therefore, we exclude the Germanic and Polish names, we find sixty-five per cent of the Russian surnames ending in off or eff.

W. H., Twickenham.

In a garden at the west end of Gloucester Cathedral there is an apple-tree which is never without fruit, the apples of one year remaining until those of the next appear. At the present time there are decayed remains of 1855 apples still hanging in a state of decay on the tree. Can any one explain this phenomenon? The motto on the cathedral sun-dial, "Perirent et impudenter," is another rather puzzling appurtenance to this structure. It is not easy to render the words in literal English.—BIRM.

"SMALL BY DEGREES, AND BEAUTIFULLY LESS."—Does this line, so frequently quoted, occur in any modern poem; or is it a mis-quotation from the following passage in Prior's "Henry and Emma"?

No longer shall the bodice aptly laced,  
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,  
That air and harmony of shape express,  
Fine by degrees, and beautifully less.

It is evident that the first-named line is capable of a far wider application than this last, excellent as it is in its place; and is, therefore, for the convenience of quots, a happy mistake, if it be one.—T. N.

ORIGIN OF THE SKELETON DEATH.—The personification of Death by the figure of a gaunt skeleton is so common and so old that few take the trouble to consider either its propriety or origin. I believe that an investigation into the latter would be productive of much interesting research. Will you permit me, therefore, to solicit from some of your best-read correspondents as much information upon the subject as they can afford me?—EIDOLON.

BOMBA.—By whom and on what account was the sapient Monarch of Naples first named "Bomba"? I have heard the inquiry a hundred times, but no one could answer.—A CURATE.

"NOTES UPON RUSSIA."—Can any correspondent inform me where "Notes upon Russia," by Baron Von Herbersttien, Ambassador of the German Emperors in 1517—1576, is to be obtained?—J. LIMAN.

## ANSWERS

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.—I can inform your Ventnor correspondent, "F. G. T." whence the above aphorism is taken. It is from Bacon; yet, not in the "Advancement of Learning," as you suppose, but from his treatise "de Heresiis." I met with the maxim in the course of my reading a day or two since, and was at once struck by the complete contradiction thus given to Sir E. B. Lytton's too confident statement (in "My Novel") that no such a sentence or thought is to be found in all Bacon's works. The maxim, which is parenthetical, is in the following terms:—"Nam et ipsa scientia potestas est."—C. T. B., Bristol.

[This famous expression, the authorship of which has so long been a literary problem, is then at last discovered. It occurs in the treatise de *Heresiis*, i.e., on sects and opinions, but is not used precisely in the sense attached to it in the present day. Bacon is describing a sect which entertains particular notions on the subject of predestination. He says they give wider limits to the knowledge than to the power of God (implying that He may foreknow acts without necessarily preordaining them), or rather, he remarks, they restrict His power of doing, more than His power of knowing;

for knowledge itself is a power. His meaning is that the capacity to know may be termed a power, not that knowledge confers power. The following is the sentence in which it occurs:—"Tertius gradus est eorum qui arcant et restringunt opinione priorem tantum ad actiones humanae, quae participant ex peccato quae volunt substantive absque nexus aliquo causarum, ex interna voluntate et arbitrio humano pendere, statimque latentes terminos scientiae Dei quam potestas Dei (nam et ipsa scientia potestas est) qua sit quam ejus qua movit et agit; ut praeceat quedam otiose que non predestinet et preordinet."

"IN MEMORIAM."—Mr. Tennyson refers, perhaps, to the American Poet Longfellow, who "sings 'Excelsior' in varied tones to his clear harp." His poems are ever repeating the truth alluded to, but perhaps it is nowhere enunciated more clearly than in "The Ladder of St. Augustine."

Saint Augustine, well hast thou said  
That of our vices we can frame  
A Ladder, if we will but tread  
Beneath our feet each deed of shame, &c. R.

"LOB'S POUND."—Dr. Grey, in his notes on "Hudibras," explains it to allude to one Dr. Lob, a Dissenting preacher, who used to hold forth when conventicles were prohibited, and had made himself a retreat by means of a trap-door at the bottom of his pulpit. Once being pursued by the officers of justice, they followed him through divers subterraneous passages, till they got into a dark cell, whence they could not find their way out; but, calling to some of their companions, swore that they had got into Lob's Pound.—W. S.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SALEM.—No such oversight as that mentioned by "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper," as having occurred in a game at the tournament between Messrs. Staunton and Anderssen ever took place. The fact is, in the great hurry of preparing the games for press a move on each side was omitted, and hence the impression that a glaring *lapus* had been committed by each player. It was explained and rectified, with many similar errors, in the second edition. The moves omitted were—

WHITE. 32. P to K 3rd  
LORDET.—The solution of Enigma 609, runs thus:—

WHITE. 1. Kt at K 4th to Q 3rd  
2. Q to K 6th—and mates next move.

1. \* 2. Q to Q 2nd—and mates next move.

N. N. C.—Too easy.

F. T., Derby.—Your Problem marked 47 can easily be solved in three moves, beginning with

B takes Kt P. The other, numbered 37, is better, but not up to our standard.

M. P.—The complaints against the close openings in the St. George's Consultation Games are no longer applicable, since the introduction of Mr. Horwitz on the foreign side, as he, throwing overboard the twaddle about "restriction," at once consented to play all open games if it were agreeable to the opposite party.

DOMINICAN CHES. MEETING.—The anniversary gathering of the Northern and Midland Dominicane Chess Association, which was appointed to be held at the end of the present month, is postponed to the spring. This arrangement has been come to in compliance with the wishes of several distinguished patrons of the association who are unable to attend at this season of the year. We may suggest, if no particular time has yet been fixed, that the Easter or Whitsun week would, for many considerations, be the most suitable period for an assemblage of this description.

I. K., Manchester, is thanked for his obliging communication—which, we will observe, we have specially availed ourselves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NO. 630, by Balthazar, H. T. F., Gregory, Mrs. Medicus, Hurletham, Kate, Tunkin, Bushy, Ernest, P. W. P., H. A. Nesbitt, Duratice, H. B., Y. Z., WHEAT, P. T. S., Philip A., Czar, M. P., Dred, Maxman, Punch, A. Bombarier, Clericus, A Working Man, Peter, Bridget, Aljha, Subaltern, Miles, Oxoniensis, P. R. Crampion, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NO. 630, by Andover, W. T. F., G. P., Derevon, Philo, S. Manchester, Pipkin, G. H. F., H. A. Nesbitt, F. P. Derby, F. R. Crampion, Ngani, T. Addison, P. T. G. W. R., F. S. A., Medicus, Old Salt, Dred, H. M., O. P. Q., Alphus, D. D., Cantab, Etonensis, Philo-Chees, M. P., Gregory, William Ferguson, McFuddy, 12s, sub, Oxoniensis, Bridget, Delta, D. X., Mus. Doc., Galus, Omicron, P. Robert, A. Bombarier, Clericus, A Working Man, Peter, Bridget, Aljha, Subaltern, Miles, Oxoniensis, P. R. Crampion, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS NO. 630, by Balthazar, H. T. F., Gregory, Mrs. Medicus, Hurletham, Kate, Tunkin, Bushy, Ernest, P. W. P., H. A. Nesbitt, Duratice, H. B., Y. Z., WHEAT, P. T. S., Philip A., Czar, M. P., Dred, Maxman, Punch, A. Bombarier, Clericus, A Working Man, Peter, Bridget, Aljha, Subaltern, Miles, Oxoniensis, P. R. Crampion, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 639.

WHITE. 1. B takes R at Q Kt 5th (disc. ch.) 2. K to Kt 5th, or \* 3. B mates.

(a) 1. K to Q 2nd, or \* 2. B to K R 6th (ch.) 3. B takes R—Mate.

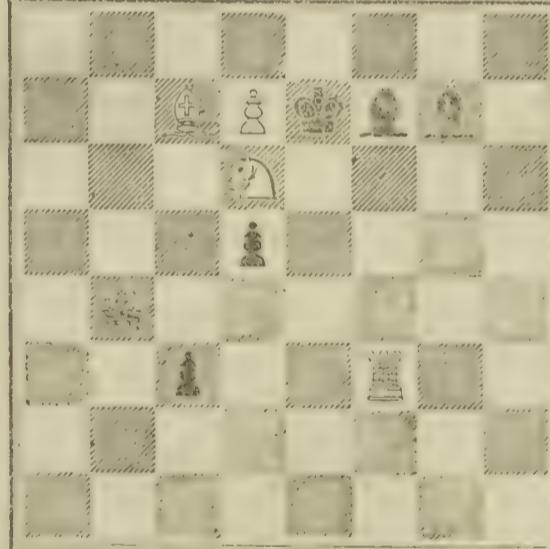
BLACK. K to Kt 5th, or (a) Any move

3. K to K R 4a—Mate.

## PROBLEM NO. 662.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Continuation of the Consultation Games at the St. George's Chess-club. An instructive specimen of the Scotch gambit, played by Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. CUNNINGHAM on the one side, against Mr. HORWITZ and Mr. LOWENTHAL on the other.

(Scotch gambit.)

BLACK. (Messrs. H. & L.) 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. P to Q 4th 4. K to B Q 4th 5. P to Q B 3rd 6. P to K sth 7. K to B Q 5th 8. K takes Kt 1st 9. B takes Kt 1st 10. Castles 11. K to R 2nd 12. B to K 3rd 13. P takes Kt 1st 14. Q to P Bsq (a) 15. P to K B 3rd 16. Kt to Q B 3rd (c) 17. Kt to K R 4th 18. Kt to K R 5th 19. Kt to K R 6th (c) 20. Kt to K R 7th 21. Kt to K R 8th (ch) 22. Kt to K R 9th (ch) 23. Kt to K R 10th (ch) 24. Kt to K R 11th (ch) 25. Kt to K R 12th (ch) 26. Kt to K R 13th (ch) 27. Kt to K R 14th (ch) 28. Kt to K R 15th (ch) 29. Kt to K R 16th (ch) 30. Kt to K R 17th (ch) 31. Kt to K R 18th (ch) 32. Kt to K R 19th (ch) 33. Kt to K R 20th (ch) 34. Kt to K R 21st (ch) 35. Kt to K R 22nd (ch) 36. Kt to K R 23rd (ch) 37. Kt to K R 24th (ch) 38. Kt to K R 25th (ch) 39. Kt to K R 26th (ch) 40. Kt to K R 27th (ch) 41. Kt to K R 28th (ch) 42. Kt to K R 29th (ch) 43. Kt to K R 30th (ch) 44. Kt to K R 31st (ch) 45. Kt to K R 32nd (ch) 46. Kt to K R 33rd (ch) 47. Kt to K R 34th (ch) 48. Kt to K R 35th (ch) 49. Kt to K R 36th (ch) 50. Kt to K R 37th (ch) 51. Kt to K R 38th (ch) 52. Kt to K R 39th (ch) 53. Kt to K R 40th (ch) 54. Kt to K R 41st (ch) 55. Kt to K R 42nd (ch) 56. Kt to K R 43rd (ch) 57. Kt to K R 44th (ch) 58. Kt to K R 45th (ch) 59. Kt to K R 46th (ch) 60. Kt to K R 47th (ch) 61. Kt to K R 48th (ch) 62. Kt to K R 49th (ch) 63. Kt to K R 50th (ch) 64. Kt to K R 51st (ch) 65. Kt to K R 52nd (ch) 66. Kt to K R 53rd (ch) 67. Kt to K R 54th (ch) 68. Kt to K R 55th (ch) 69. Kt to K R 56th (ch) 70. Kt to K R 57th (ch) 71. Kt to K R 58th (ch) 72. Kt to K R 59th (ch) 73. Kt to K R 60th (ch) 74. Kt to K R 61st (ch) 75. Kt to K R 62nd (ch) 76. Kt to K R 63rd (ch) 77. Kt to K R 64th (ch) 78. Kt to K R 65th (ch) 79. Kt to K R 66th (ch) 80. Kt to K R 67th (ch) 81. Kt to K R 68th (ch) 82. Kt to K R 69th (ch) 83. Kt to K R 70th (ch) 84. Kt to K R 71st (ch) 85. Kt to K R 72nd (ch) 86. Kt to K R 73rd (ch) 87. Kt to K R 74th (ch) 88. Kt to K R 75th (ch) 89. Kt to K R 76th (ch) 90. Kt to K R 77th (ch) 91. Kt to K R 78th (ch) 92. Kt to K R 79th (ch) 93. Kt to K R 80th (ch) 94. Kt to K R 81st (ch) 95. Kt to K R 82nd (ch) 96. Kt to K R 83rd (ch) 97. Kt to K R 84th (ch) 98. Kt to K R 85th (ch) 99. Kt to K R 86th (ch) 100. Kt to K R 87th (ch) 101. Kt to K R 88th (ch) 102. Kt to K R 89th (ch) 103. Kt to K R 90th (ch) 104. Kt to K R 91st (ch) 105. Kt to K R 92nd (ch) 106. Kt to K R 93rd (ch) 107. Kt to K R 94th (ch) 108. Kt to K R 95th (ch) 109. Kt to K R 96th (ch) 110. Kt to K R 97th (ch) 111. Kt to K R 98th (ch) 112. Kt to K R 99th (ch) 113. Kt to K R 100th (ch) 114. Kt to K R 101st (ch) 115. Kt to K R 102nd (ch) 116. Kt to K R 103rd (ch) 117. Kt to K R 104th (ch) 118. Kt to K R 105th (ch) 119. Kt to K R 106th (ch) 120. Kt to K R 107th (ch) 121. Kt to K R 108th (ch) 122. Kt to K R 109th (ch) 123. Kt to K R 110th (ch) 124. Kt to K R 111th (ch) 125. Kt to K R 112th (ch) 126. Kt to K R 113th (ch) 127. Kt to K R 114th (ch) 128. Kt to K R 115th (ch) 129. Kt to K R 116th (ch) 130. Kt to K R 117th (ch) 131. Kt to K R 118th (ch) 132. Kt to K R 119th (ch) 133. Kt to K R 120th (ch) 134. Kt to K R 121st (ch) 135. Kt to K R 122nd (ch) 136. Kt to K R 123rd (ch) 137. Kt to K R 124th (ch) 138. Kt to K R 125th

## SKETCHES IN SIERRA LEONE.



"EGG-GU-GU," ITINERANT NECROMANCER, AND MUSIC.

## SIERRA LEONE.

(From the Sketch-book and Notes of a recent Traveller.)

SIERRA LEONE has acquired a reputation which in the minds of most people in England is so irresistibly associated with the name of the "White Man's Grave," with ideas of fever and death, a scorching sun,

arid sands, and dry crisping winds, alternating with heavy and continuous rains, tornadoes, terrific thunder and lightning, fogs and mists, and their attendant consequences—damp, mildew, rust, and decomposition; with a climate in which the pestilential breath of death has been said to lurk in every calm, and to be wafted in every gale; and a train of *et ceteras* to complete the sum total of anomalies, phys-

sical, moral, and intellectual, which are identified with the West Coast of Africa generally, that a prejudice may, very naturally, have been engendered to an extent which has rendered most subjects connected with this interesting quarter of the world repugnant or distasteful to the generality of our readers. Nevertheless, we are not aware of any one exception to the sentiments which have been promulgated by



BAMBOOING A HOUSE.

visitors to this colony, expressive of the gratifying interest they had experienced on first contemplating the beauties of its scenery, the extent and pleasing aspect of its capital, and the most prominent characteristics of its African population—to whom no truthful

delineator of nature could well fail to feel indebted for some of the happiest efforts to combine the grotesque, and even the burlesque, with the picturesque.

The situation and general character of Freetown and its harbour are

INTERIOR OF PIAZZA.

too well known to call for particular notice; but the exigencies of an increasing population during many years, arising from the frequent arrival of Africans captured and liberated by our cruisers from the merciless grasp of the slave-dealer, having necessarily led to an exten-



FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE : PADIMBA ROAD.

## SKETCHES IN SIERRA LEONE.



WATERLOO MARKET.

sion of the town far beyond its original limits, there are a few spots in their vicinity of sufficient interest to divert the attention from the public offices and the dwellings of the most opulent and respectable portion of the community. Our Sketch is taken in Pademba-road, which runs in an oblique direction from those limits, and, after intersecting a populous neighbourhood to the extent of

nearly a mile beyond them, terminates about a quarter of a mile further, at the foot of the mountains, which form a semicircular background to the city and harbour. The most prominent object embraced in the view looking towards the town from the point of observation is

Christ Church—a stone structure built entirely by native artificers, and chiefly by local subscription. It affords commodious accommoda-

tion for the performance of Divine service in the upper division, which is gained by a flight of stone steps; and for a boys and girls' school in the lower division. Both are generally well attended. A portion of the walls surrounding the barracks, which occupy the summit of a hill that is isolated from the range of mountains already noticed, is seen to the right. The



EXTERIOR OF KITCHEN.

houses fronting the road on both sides are generally occupied by native artisans and vendors of various commodities, chiefly of European manufacture—amongst which crockery, linendrapery, and haberdashery claim particular notice, in competition with the charms of two or three "grog-shops," licensed by the Government "to sell rum and tobacco." The class of dwellings bespeak the industrious habits and consequent worldly advancement of a considerable number of

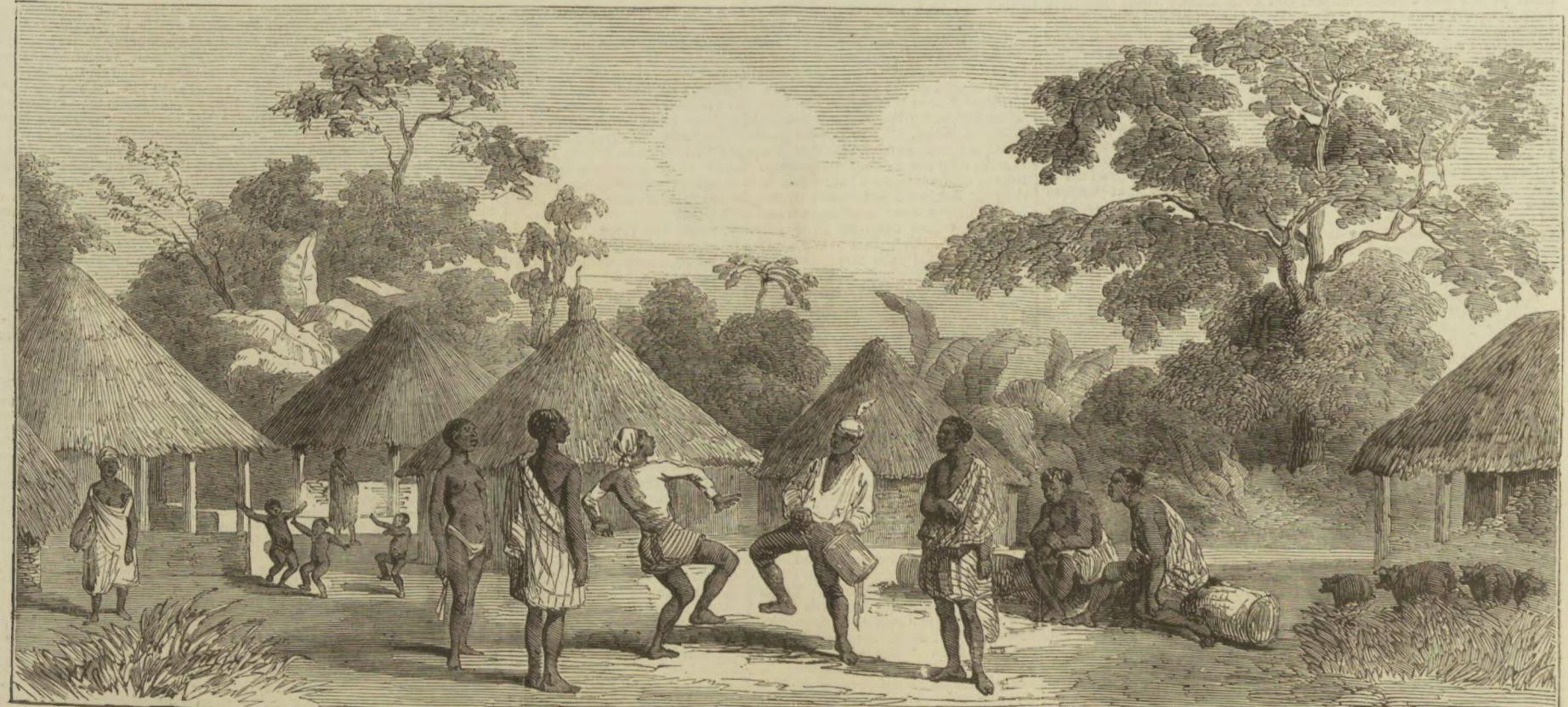
the "liberated African" population; some of whom, from the condition of petty traders, have raised themselves to be classed among the most opulent merchants of Freetown.

All we need say for the characters introduced in our sketch is, that the private of the 3rd West India Regiment, being on leave for the day, is, as far as we can judge, enjoying a complacent confabulation with the police-constable; who, with his staff in hand as the most signi-

ficant badge of his authority, has no doubt established in his own mind perfect co-ordination of rank between himself and his companion, as trustworthy coadjutants in "*da service ob da Queen ob Englan!*" We care not to notice the palpably idle, nor the piebald, hairy-coated sheep, with their blundering innocence; but there is something laudatory in recreation, especially where it takes the character of labour; and the ebony-skinned urchins who *in paris*



INTERIOR OF KITCHEN.



SHERBBO VILLAGE.

naturalibus are jumping, kicking, and sprawling in rampant joyousness—bobbing their bodies beneath the limpid waters of the rivulet, and vociferating their small-talk in discordant concert with the jabbering and occasional laughter of the washerwomen—claim of us a passing glance.

A market-place is to be found in all the principal villages in the colony, although that of Freetown is by far the largest and most resorted to by the natives, whose products, natural or artificial, are most generally in demand. Supplies are brought here from the most remote districts. The market next in importance is that of Waterloo, the most populous location with the exception of Freetown, from which it is distant about twenty miles to the southward, in the vicinity of the isthmus which connects the colony with the continent. Waterloo Market is upwards of 100 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth, composed of three rows of heavy "hardwood" posts, supporting a thatched roof, and affording a commodious area well sheltered from the sun or rain. It occupies one side of a spacious quadrangle, which has in its centre a circular inclosure, containing many choice fruit-trees belonging to Government premises on the opposite side of the square, which are occupied by the superintendent of the district. At the end of the market-place, nearest to the foreground, a portion equal to the square of its breadth is partitioned off exclusively for the sale of meat; whilst the remaining portion, open at the sides and further extremity, admits of a free double range between the assembled retailers of reduplicated assortments of fruits and vegetables, dried fish, genuine native condiments, and a variety of the other products.

The principal building on the right is about as good a specimen as we could offer of the middle-class tenements in the colony, such as are to be found in and about the outskirts of Freetown; the principal feature is an extension of the rafters beyond the main body of a stone structure, and which, resting upon pillars, admit of a rude colonnade, wholly or partially surrounding it; the upper story being composed of a wooden framework with clap-boarded sides and a shingled roof. There are still buildings of an inferior class, which, on account of their relative dimensions and the materials of their construction, nevertheless claim a superiority over some more humble tenements of the African population. The difference consists in the extent of the area on the ground floor only, which admits of two or three distinct compartments, according to the exigencies of the family, above the condition of those who tenant one room only, with a disretional partition or screen; and whose walls are composed of mud or rough planking, with heaps of dried grass or some rude rafters for the roofing.

The former description of dwelling is more commodious; the framework and general construction are of better materials and workmanship; the flooring and divisions are neatly planked; the exterior of the structure, up to the plate on which the rafters rest, is composed of overlapping boards secured to dressed "hardwood" posts, and the roofing generally consists of "bambooing." This term very erroneously indicates the use of what we recognise as "bamboo," and we could never trace its derivation among the Africans, who apply it indiscriminately to the palm-leaves when worked, as represented in the Sketch, into the forms for thatching, and to the circular covers used to protect what they may carry on their heads from the sun and rain. The former have the lengths of the leaves bent in equal divisions over a thin stick, commonly four feet in length, and stitched compactly together; the whole forming oblong surfaces, which are placed up on the rafters—commencing at the bottom in the same manner as in slating a roof.

A kitchen is a most important appendage to the domestic establishment of the Africans: cooking is their delight; although one meal in the day, or at its close, commonly suffices. In this they economise time, and adapt it pretty equally to their own exigencies, and those of their live stock. The pigs, goats, and poultry retire to rest at the feeding period of their owners, the fowls having taken their last repast round and about the wooden mortar in which the rice is pounded, and which is daily brought into requisition, on account of the rice keeping better in the husk.

In this kitchen we have a principle of construction common among the meaner dwellings—its walls being built by a process called "wattling," which consists of stout posts placed at a distance of about four feet, with one of less thickness alternating between them, and which receives a close series of thin sticks passed horizontally behind and before it, their ends being lodged at the back of the larger posts. Thick layers of mud are commonly plastered over this structure both within and without, which conceal the foundation of the walls thus formed. Simple as the merely needful wants of the Africans are, until they acquire and encourage a taste for artificial comforts, it is very rarely that they are overtaken by superfluity, and in some instances it might be difficult to reconcile them to it. In most things they covet the useful more than the ornamental or unprofitable.

Their culinary utensils are generally limited to one or two iron pots, which serve for boilers or ovens, as occasion may need; and as for grates or fireplaces they have as many constantly at hand as suffice for all extraordinary demands either upon their skill or their hospitality. Three or four stones on which to rest the pot, with a wood fire kindled beneath it, surpass, in their estimation, the merit of all the best kitchen-ranges that were ever constructed; and an English pair of bellows stands no better chance of establishing a preference over the African; but, so long as a pair of lungs could be found to kindle and increase a fire, any other machinery would be infallibly repudiated.

Besides the "Liberated Africans" and their offspring, who form the bulk of the population, there are some natives of the neighbouring territories who have voluntarily located themselves on the soil, either to facilitate some petty traffic, or, from motives perhaps more prudential, to secure themselves protection within the limits of British jurisdiction. These have formed small detached settlements in the southern and western districts, which are most remote from the capital and nearest to the narrow isthmus which secures to the colony the designation of a "peninsula," and affords a land communication between it and the adjacent countries. Prompted by a principle of clanship which is so conspicuous a characteristic of the African that it shows itself in the smallest communities, and even among those who have been liberated promiscuously from slavery and settled in the colony, the inhabitants of these little villages consist generally of one tribe or nation, and collectively comprise, with two or three insignificant exceptions, the Kussoos and Sherbros, of whom the latter are the most numerous, and whose native land is the most accessible. It is here worthy of notice that both these people, but more particularly the Kussoos, are celebrated for the manufacture of "country cloths" from native cotton, which are mostly dyed in various colours and patterns, and constitute, generally, the only garment admitting of a name that is worn by the men, who wear it as a wrapper, and not unfrequently in a manner which might be taken for intuitive good taste. The Sherbros are more remarkable for the beautiful texture and patterns of their mats, hammocks, and other articles of a similar manufacture. An extremely interesting spot on the western shores of the colony, about seven miles from Freetown, has been selected by a few families of this nation, where they are chiefly engaged in fishing, and in a petty traffic with the canoes which pass along the coast.

A more romantic locality, and one more in accordance with their predilections for shade and retirement, and at the same time eligible for their particular pursuits, could scarcely have been chosen; the little village occupying a small clearance completely surrounded by trees and shrubs of luxuriant growth, within the limits of a tongue of land which projects into the sea, and which affords them immediate access at the point to a natural wharf of rocks; and on one side of it to a fine sandy beach of a long bay, abounding with fish. From the peculiar character of the scenery, combined with the national costume and mode of constructing their houses, so different from the prevalent practices in the colony, the casual visitor might imagine himself in the far interior of the continent.

The body of their dwellings, whether circular or square, is generally composed of the same materials noticed in the construction of the kitchen in the foregoing Sketch; the "wattling" being stouter proportionably to the size of the building, and for the better adhesion of a greater mass of mud within and without in completing the formation of the walls. An upright pole is raised from a cross-beam, from nearly the top of which the rafters radiate to about five feet beyond the tower upon which they rest; and there, having received a connecting bandage, they are supported by wooden pillars; and, the dried grass thatching being applied, the indispensable colonnade is thus formed most frequently round the whole structure. The interior of such dwellings admitting of little light, and that, in most instances, only through two opposite doors, is almost exclusively devoted to repose at night, and regarded in other respects merely as a repository for their household goods or articles of trade; but the colonnade serves all the purposes of the reception-room and council-chamber. It is here the natives most delighted to assemble to hold their "palavers" whether in the character

of solemn discussions on politics or their municipal laws, or of a desultory chitchat. It is here, too, the hammock is scarcely less indispensable than the colonnade itself; the headman or chief at such meetings taking it as "the chair," in which he swings with peculiar self-complacency, whilst his compatriots or guests are seated on mats and skins on the raised terrace. The hammock, indeed, is seldom vacated during the day, if in its neighbourhood there happens to be an aspirant after the *otium sine dignitate*, which it is so well calculated to afford; and, if a male adult (the ladies never attempt it) is not to be found to enjoy his hour of recreation within it whilst framing wild fancies in the smoke from his tobacco-pipe, some young urchin is probably sure to scamper into its folds to enjoy the luxury of a swing.

Probably in no part of the world does superstition exert a more extensive and baneful influence than in Africa. Consequently, itinerant doctors, necromancers, and impostors of every denomination are everywhere to be found, and they do not hesitate to make their appearance and practise their impositions within the colony.

The professions and reputation of this impostor cause thousands to pay him a sort of worship mingled with dread. He has credit for being familiar with departed spirits, and it is supposed by many that the soul of any deceased individual may appear in his own person. Such feelings and such notions, however, may be said to be universal only among the women; for, although a latent sense of dread, and an outward manifestation of the most profound respect towards him, are generally shared among the men, a suspicion lurks in the minds of many that he is not so great an adept as he professes to be. They are, nevertheless, glad to turn to account the influence he exercises over the softer sex; and, by a sort of rigid freemasonry among themselves, take good care, as occasion may need, to keep their wives and children in dread of being subject to his spells. He generally makes his appearance during the dry season of the year, attended by his confederates, who beat drums, and chant some taking sentences, to which he responds, while they assume different postures, to amuse and abuse the intelligence of the bystanders. A spirit of emulation prevails everywhere among the deluded people, to be honoured by him with his presence at their houses, by way of propitiating his favour; and they will spend nearly all they possess in providing a suitable feast for him and his companions. A separate room or the whole house is surrendered exclusively to their use, where they are provided with the best of everything that can be provided, including pecuniary contributions, which frequently leave the donors destitute. Proficiency in the nature and use of poisons is very generally accorded to the chief of this gang, whose incognito is so wholly impenetrable that, could the individual by any possibility be found bold enough to arrest him, he would incontestably disappear from beneath the folds of his cloak, and certain death would be the penalty of the intruder's temerity. It is a common belief that the cloak is impregnated with a dead'y poison, fatal to any one who might venture even to touch it.

The costume of the Egg-gu-gu varies somewhat in its character. The one in the Sketch wore a dirty-red hooded cloak, with rows of cowrie-shell forming a square in front of the face, between which at the upper part were two holes, scarcely perceptible, for him to see through. The leg-ends of loose trousers were to be seen over a pair of old Wellington boots; but the fraternity mostly appear with their feet bandaged with dried grass, or perhaps a pair of stockings, by way of approximating as nearly as possible to civilised notions of respectability. An oblong piece of glass, about the length of the forehead, is sometimes substituted for the cowrie-shells; and the cloaks, also, of some are composed of different coloured patches.

## LITERATURE.

GLIMPSES OF LIFE AND MANNERS IN PERSIA. By LADY SHEIL. With Notes on Russia, Koords, Turkomans, Nestorians, Khiva, and Persia. Murray.

This narrative of travel refers to the year 1849. Our lady tourist, accompanying her husband, Colonel Sheil, British Minister at the Court of Teheran, commenced her journey from England to Persia through Berlin, Warsaw, and Odessa, at which last city she had the good fortune to form the acquaintance of Prince Woronzow, Lieutenant of the Emperor of all the Russias over the immense territory which stretches from the Pruth to the Caspian. She speaks of him in the highest terms of praise, and the concurring testimony of all English travellers justifies the eulogium. The voyage to the Crimea was performed in a Russian steam-boat; and Lady Sheil was entertained at Aloupka, the magnificent palace of the Prince—with the cellars of which our soldiers and sailors became familiar during the late war. He introduced into the country vineyards and wine-presses, and his wine is said to be only inferior in flavour to its prototypes of Champaigne and Bordeaux. Kaffa (or Theodosia, as the Russians prefer to call it) was visited, but there are no remains of the palaces constructed by the Genoese while it was in their possession—the Tartars and Turks having long since destroyed them. "What a contrast," exclaims our authoress, "and what a theme for reflection, does its present state afford, compared to the days when 300,000 Russians were collected in its bazaars and sold as slaves to the merchants of Constantinople."

Kertch is described as a thriving town, intensely hot in summer, and bitterly cold in winter, from which "sledges proceed down the Don to Taganrog, and even over part of the Sea of Azow." The travellers crossed the Cimmerian Bosphorus and landed at Taman, "a miserable place—desolate, dreary, and sad," where the Russians had established a general hospital for the garrison of the coast, where constant sickness and mortality are excessive. Passing along the banks of the river Kuban, which divides Russia from Circassia, the next stations are Ekaterinodar and Stavropol, which last is the chief town of the Russian Caucasian districts north of the mountains. Its streets are wide, the houses low, and painted white. Giorgeski is a military post, connecting Stavropol with Vladikavkaz, the key of the Caucasus; and to the right lies the famous watering place called Besh-Dag in Turkish and Platovgor in Russian, meaning in both languages five mountains: this is the Baden of Russia. The route to Georgia leads from Vladikavkaz through the famous pass of Dariel to Tiflis. Before leaving the Caucasus, Lady Sheil gives some interesting particulars on the religion of the country, the gradation of ranks, the commerce of the inhabitants, and the Circassian slave trade. Tiflis is the capital of the Transcaucasian provinces of Russia, and the activity of Prince Woronzow has repaired all the injuries it sustained when sacked by the Persians some sixty years since under Agha Mohammed Khan. "The official part of the town is full of imposing buildings, and the native portion is equally well stored with busy shops, crowded by the motley population. Lady Sheil considers that the beauty of the Georgian ladies has been much exaggerated, for though they are fair, well-complexioned, and possess regular features, yet they are wholly deficient in animation and expression.

The travellers continue their journey, cross the river Arras, and enter Persia. According to the opinion of a Scotch traveller, the whole land is divided into two portions—one being desert with salt, the other desert without salt. "One may often," says Lady Sheil, "travel twenty or thirty miles without seeing a habitation or a blade of verdure; and in some parts of Persia these distances amount to hundreds of miles." The first city of importance approached was Tabrezz, which Jonas Hanway visited in 1780; and he considered it to have been in early times one of the finest cities in the East, having, three centuries since, contained five hundred thousand inhabitants; but it has greatly suffered from war, anarchy, and earthquakes. At the time of Lady Sheil's visit half the city seemed depopulated. Large spaces were wholly vacant. "The houses were frightful; constructed of brown unburnt bricks, looking exactly like mud; and, without a single window to the street, they presented a most gloomy aspect. This is a general picture of a Persian town; and it is remembered that Tabrezz is one of the best and richest cities in the whole kingdom." There are about 100,000 inhabitants, and English goods to the amount of a million are annually imported into its walls, which are sent to Central Persia, and even to Khiva. Tabrezz is the capital of the province of Azerbaijan.

Our authoress gives an historical sketch of Hassan Sabah, chief of the Assassins, popularly called the "Old Man of the Mountains," and of his stronghold of Alamoot. This ruffian lived to the age of ninety, and died peacefully in his bed. The Gebres, or fire-worshippers, are not passed over unnoticed. The burial-place of this sect is within a few miles of Tehran, the capital of Persia; and their mode of interment is remarkable. "The body is placed on the summit of a hill, exposed to the air and to the birds of prey; when the flesh is thoroughly consumed, the bones are thrown into a common pit." The people marry but one wife, never indulging in Mohammedan plurality, and, in consequence, of all the Persians they enjoy the most conjugal felicity, in conformity with the sentiment of Horace—"Felices ter et amplius, Quos incorrupta tenet copula." Several instances are adduced of the

religious tolerance of the Persians. The lot of women in the class of the peasantry is not an unhappy one, but those of high rank are ignorant of domestic comfort, all craving for excitement. The men are fond of European wines, but only drink them at the expense of Europeans, purchasing nothing but the thin growth of their own vineyards. The administration of justice is very corrupt, for, though there is a nominal code of laws, there is little equity. Persian life seems to be very free and easy.

Our travellers visited the ancient town of Verameen, where are the remains of some fine mosques, covered with enamelled tiles. Near to this town is an object of remarkable antiquity. "It consists of an immense rampart, twenty or thirty feet in height, and of proportional thickness, inclosing a space of about half a mile in length and nearly the same in breadth. It is in the form of a square. The rampart is continuous, and at short intervals is strengthened by bastions of prodigious size. The whole is constructed of unbaked bricks of large dimensions, and is in a state of extraordinary preservation." Report refers these ruins to the city of Europa, built by Seleucus. The surrounding country is covered with earthen mounds, which, since the discoveries at Nineveh, might reward exploration.

Lady Sheil visited the female relatives of the Shah, his mother and wife, and from these, of course, had access to the interior of the harem. She describes his Majesty's half-sister as "really lovely." From this portion of the narrative we extract a curious passage, which will amuse our fair readers:—

She (the Shah's half sister) was dressed in the usual fashion of trousers upon trousers, the last pair being of such stiff brocade that, if put standing upright in the middle of the room, there they would remain. Her hair was curled, not plaited, and she was literally covered with diamonds. She was quiet in her manners, and seemed dejected. She was most anxious to hear about European customs. What seemed to surprise her most was that we took the trouble to undress every night going to bed; and she asked me was it true we put on a long white dress to pass the night in? All Persian women are astonished at this custom, and are quite unable to account for it. They never undress at night. They untie their thin mattress from its silken cover, draw it out from its place against the wall, and roll themselves up in the wadded quilt which forms their blanket. The only time they change their clothes is when they go to the bath. If they go out to visit, they, of course, put on their best garments, and take them off at night; but generally they lie down just as they are.

The approach to Ispahan is beautiful, from the culture of the corn, melon, and cucumber fields, vineyards and orchards of all the fruit-trees produced in Persia. According to Chardin the city was once twenty-four miles in circumference, and contained 600,000 inhabitants. The population is now under 100,000. Its principal building is Chehel Sitoon, the hall of audience, named after its forty columns. The inhabitants are the most industrious and intelligent of the Persians, but the most effeminate.

Lady Sheil's volume will well repay perusal. She is a minute observer, and her style is lively. Her pages never flag, and she has a fine talent in description. Colonel Sheil has appended some valuable notes to the volume, and those relating to the aggressive policy of Russia will be read with deep interest by all politicians. The tactics by which Russia obtained complete dominion over the Caspian are deserving of study by those amongst us who profess to be statesmen. Not only is every Persian armed vessel excluded from those waters, but not a boat is allowed to move without a passport, under severe penalties. "The naval strength of Russia in the Caspian Sea is not easily ascertained with correctness. It is believed to amount to four or five small steamers and a few brigs and schooners of war, the largest not carrying more than eighteen guns; but her supremacy is as complete as that of England in the Irish Channel."

The notes on Khiva and on Afghanistan contain many important reflections. Russia has already made two unsuccessful attempts to seize Khiva by force, but she will not relinquish her prey. Established there, no force could dislodge her, and the noble river Oxus, navigable to within two hundred miles of Hindoo Koosh, would swarm with Russian steamers. Such a position would not add to our security in North-Western India. Reasoning on a probable invasion of India by the Czars, Colonel Sheil considers that it would take place through Herat and Candahar—the former being the key of Afghanistan, the latter of India. At Candahar he would build a strong fortress, a Sebastopol, and, if an attack were menaced, lay waste the surrounding country, and thus deprive the enemy of all means of subsistence. Such is his plan of defence, instead of awaiting the foe on the plains of India, where the density of the population prohibits the idea of desolating the country. Colonel Sheil considers that the railways projected in Russia are designed for military not for commercial purposes; "but our railways in India will advance as well as those of Russia. Established and prepared in Candahar, with a railway running the whole length of the left bank of the Indus, we may await any attempt in calmness. The Russian grenadier knows now his inferiority to the English soldier. The Cossack will find a match in the Hindostance horseman."

THE FERNS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. By THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S., Curator of the Chelsea Botanic Garden, &c. Edited By DR. LINDLEY. The Illustrations Nature-printed by HENRY BRADBURY. Imperial folio. Bradbury and Evans. In the 17th part, now before us, we have the completion of this magnificent publication, which is alike honourable in the highest degree to the producers—the author and the nature-printer; and is at the same time a noble monument to the enterprising spirit of the publishers. Let us hope to see it followed up by similar representations of the ferns of other lands. That, at least, will be evidence in some sort that the public have supported the present undertaking as they ought. We believe the illustrations have been produced entirely under the directions of Mr. Henry Bradbury; and whether as pictorial objects, as illustrations of the lovely subjects to which the volume is devoted, or as successful examples of the peculiar process to which the name of nature-printing has been applied, they are deserving of all praise.

Nor has the character of the work in a scientific point of view been less assiduously cared for by the author, whose name was already most honourably associated with the subject, and whose experience among the British Ferns is a guarantee that the subjects for illustration have been well chosen. Here, from the more ample scope afforded, Mr. Moore has given us a much more complete and perfect account of the British Ferns than had before been produced—an account, moreover, in which the element of lucid description is combined with the fullest particulars in the very important collateral branches of the subject—namely, synonymy, and geographical range. We observe, too, that a considerable degree of space has been devoted to an account of the various phases in which the same kind of fern has been met with, and attention is very properly called to this question, as having an important scientific bearing. The fact of so great an amount of variation having been discovered in so limited an area as that to which this book applies, is at least quite opposed to the prevailing penchant for the manufacture of spurious and trivial species, which in some degree in this country, but especially in the countries of continental Europe, threatens to inflict a primeval confusion on the students of the natural history sciences. The author, moreover deserves the thanks of every one at all interested in British ferns for having preserved the series of names now in most general use, and which should hereafter be taken as the standard nomenclature in this country, confirmed, as they are, by the editorial supervision of Professor Lindley.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.—In the *Bill of Entry* of the 17th instant an account is given of the number of passengers who have arrived in the port of Liverpool during the quarter ended the 30th September last. There were 10,580 individuals from America, 1486 from Australia, and 249 from other places; making a total of 12,315. This is the first statistical account of passengers arriving in the port that has ever come under our notice. It gives the total of those who have returned, after having left the country as emigrants for America. These, in the quarter, amount to 3647, and consist principally of Irish, who, from the altered circumstances of Ireland, have been induced to return—in most instances to settle in the localities to which they belonged by birth. To ascertain the number of returned emigrants has been a desideratum long sought for, and we now have it satisfactorily given in the Customs publication, which we acknowledge with much pleasure; and trust that, as the means have been discovered at the port of Liverpool for ascertaining the number of emigrants who have returned, after having abandoned the country of their adoption, that the like statistics will be gathered at other ports—which would enable the Government of the country to judge with accuracy, not only of the number of those who went out to foreign countries, but also of those who afterwards returned to the land of their birth.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

HUMBOLDT AT HOME.—The engraving in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of last week is from a drawing by the Baron's personal friend, Professor Hildebrandt, of Berlin. A lithograph of the scene may be had of Mr. Schloss, 10, Portman-street, Portman-square.

Upwards of 1000 packages of apples and pears were landed at Southampton decks on Saturday from Jersey and Guernsey.

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